THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES, No. 111.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1847. [PRICE 6*d*.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

No. XIX.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

FROM the "Administration of Justice," upon which we dwelt in the last article of the present series, we pass on to notice the execution of penalties. These will naturally class themselves into two divisions—Capital and Secondary. To each we may usefully devote a separate paper.

It will be proper for us, before we proceed, to recall to the minds of our readers the general plan upon which we are attempting to pursue our inquiries, and to point out the manner in which it will affect our investigation of the subject in hand. The question is not whether capital punishments are, or are not, forbidden by the express injunctions of Christianity. It is not whether there may, or may not be, certain states of society in which the punishment of death may not be legitimately resorted to, with a view to the preservation of social order. What we wish to ascertain is, the ultimate tendency of Christian principles as they bear upon capital punishments—the considerations which the awful truths of revelation suggest—the new light in which they place the problem to be solved—and the practical conclusions to which they inevitably lead a reflective mind, and a believing heart.

We see no evidence, fairly deducible from the tenor of the Gospel, that where it can be proved that there is no alternative between the disorganization of society and the infliction of death upon such as aim to produce it, we are shut up to the choice of the former. We cannot, therefore, coincide with those who maintain the absolute inviolability of human life. He who has drawn around every individual certain limits, intended to shield him from the violence of his fellow-man, and who guards those limits by providential laws, as mysterious as they are efficacious, has also, in a manner equally solemn, ordained the maintenance of social order, and has committed to civil governments the execution of this high trust. To us, therefore, it appears incontestable, that whatever power is necessary to the discharge of this grave responsibility—though it were power over life itself—must have been given with the commission which invested the magistrate with the sword of justice. Every degree of violence put forth against the person of man may else be set down as repugnant to Christianity, and thus penalty for crime would be wholly precluded in the present world; for it can be as satisfactorily proved, that Christianity is opposed to violence, as to the taking away of life.

But revealed truth was given to man for his guidance to immortality, by refashioning his heart, and, thereby, reforming his conduct. Hence, its truths and injunctions are to be received by him, primarily, in his individual capacity. In that capacity he is to abstain from revenge, to eschew violence, to submit to injury, to "bless them that curse" him, and "to pray for them that despitefully entreat" him. But, unless the administration of justice in this world is a thing alien to the Divine will—which surely none can pretend—men sustaining authority as magistrates cannot, in that relationship, act upon the same principle which binds them as private individuals. Governments must punish where punishment is due. "The sword," whatever that may imply, which is taken from the individual is handed over to the ruler, with the command that "he bears it not in vain"—and it is clear that, in the execution of his trust, other considerations must have weight with him than those which would avail to shape his own personal conduct.

We have said thus much with a view to guard against what appears to us to be a misapplication of Scripture truth. Even in support of a righteous cause, it is not only unwise, but improper, to press forward evidence which will not stand the test of severe examination. And, in the present case, it is quite unnecessary. We may reach the end by more legitimate means, and of these means we shall now avail ourselves.

It is impossible, then, for a student of revealed truth to be otherwise than deeply impressed with the light in which Christianity exhibits to him the life of man. How mysterious the tie which connects him with the world! What awful relationships does he sustain! With what wondrous capabilities is he endowed! How vast, how infinitely momentous, are the interests suspended upon the right employment of his faculties, during his brief sojourn upon earth! The complexion of his eternity is made dependent upon his use of time. Within that little space, the contest is to be begun, carried on, and decided, between that portion of his nature which allies him with God, and that which is common to him with the brute—between reason and appetite, between judgment and the passions, between conscience and self-will. Here he is to resign himself to the true, or to make himself over to the false—to cherish into life the principles of a happy immortality, or to rear up to a deathless supremacy those of spiritual disorder, misery, and desolation. Surely here is enough to environ human life with a sanctity which none should violate, unless in obedience to some higher law which leaves him no choice of an alternative. He who takes this view of man's life and destiny, whatever be his office, or under whatever commission he may act, will tremble to cut short, in any case, this period of probation, until compelled thereto by dire necessity. Even in the administration of justice, it behoves him to bear in mind that his judgment is fallible, and that the sentence which consigns a fellow-mortal to the grave, is irrevocable; whilst, at the same time, it determines the period at which the man's destiny shall become fixed and eternal.

Now, just at this point, the spirit of Christianity appears to us to breathe into the mind counsels worthy of itself. It lays its hand upon the shoulder of the magistrate, and, pointing to the unalterable issues of his death-warrant, bids him pause. It does not tear up the commission with which Providence has entrusted him, nor ask that social order shall be sacrificed, that a single life may be lengthened out a few years longer. But it charges him to be satisfied upon evidence which none can reasonably gainsay, that his commission cannot be carried out without resorting to so awful an extremity. Has he tried the experiment and failed? Is he building his conclusions upon grounds which cannot be shaken? Is he driven by the force of a necessity which he cannot control, to avail himself of so desperate a remedy? Neither his own fancy, nor his fears, constitute a sufficient authority for taking away the life of a fellow-man, and, unless he has good evidence, for concluding, that to spare life in one instance, would be but to sacrifice it in others, he is bound to abstain from the extreme exercise of his prerogative.

There is another view of the subject, scarcely less important. Christianity, as we have seen, surrounds human life with peculiarly sacred sanctions. To preserve them in unimpaired vigour should be the object of the civil magistrate. But what if, in his ill-considered efforts to do this, he should himself violate the sanctity of his trust? Every one knows the contagion of example, especially when exhibited in high places. It is impossible for human depravity to witness the violent severance of the tie which mysteriously links the body to the soul, even when effected by authority, and as a punishment of crime, without losing some portion of that instinctive reverence for life, which it ought to be our first care to nourish and develop. God has planted in every human breast sympathies which must be trodden underfoot before murder can be committed—and capital punishments do not a little towards eradicating them. That act of civil government which strikes down the assassin, strikes down, by the same blow, some portion of the moral fence-work raised up by the Creator for the protection of man from the murderous passions of his fellow-man. The old stock is thoughtlessly rooted out in such manner as to shed not a few of its seeds upon the neighbouring soil. An execution destroys, in many minds, the whole force of those lessons which Christianity inculcates respecting the moral grandeur of life. It is a sort of sacrilege committed under the auspices of authority. To those who witness it, it is a formal desecration of a thing proclaimed sacred—and serves to weaken, every time it is repeated, the horror with which we naturally regard the shedding of blood. Hence, the more frequently it is resorted to, the more frequent becomes the crime it is intended to punish—and the terror which it strikes into the mind of the bystander is less powerful to check evil passions, than the outrage done to his moral sentiments is to give them an unbridled license.

In an ordinary state of society, capital punishments, we are convinced, are not demanded by necessity. In many ways, they foster with one hand what they suppress with the other. In their consequences upon the victim they extend farther than the human mind can penetrate. They are final and irremediable. Their influence is brutalizing. And we cannot doubt that, as the spirit of Christianity prevails, they will be discontinued, as repugnant to it.

EXPECTATIONS OUTRUN.

IN our last number, we intimated to our readers that the Anti-state-church movement would encounter some rivalry, arising out of the controversy provoked by the nomination of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford. Every attempt on the part of the State to force an appointment on the Church, unpalatable to any considerable section of it, is sure to strain the principle of the connexion, and it was some such strain as this which we contemplated. We did not suppose the appointment would rouse any very powerful resistance, or that more would result from it than its affording another instance of the incapacity of the State to do justice, or to satisfy the Church of her own creation. We confess our error,—the question is riper than we, sanguine as we are, anticipated.

The following extract, from the *Spectator* of December 26, will give our readers a tolerably correct notion of the mere Whiggish view of the subject:—

> Though the Hampden controversy has not lost its heat, it has lost its interest, not only through its foregone conclusion, but also through the near approach of that conclusion: on Tuesday it will be finished by the "election" of the bishop, and handed over to the care of memory.
>
> Otherwise, it might be amusing to see the reluctant Dean of Hereford left to remonstrate, without his Chapter, against the Bishop whom he is going to elect. Dr. Hampden has at last grappled with the charges against him, by a pamphlet confession of faith, that ought technically to be full satisfaction for all who doubted. Strange will be the sensation on either side when he who so energetically vindicates his right to episcopation shall *say* "Nolo episcopari," and when "We, John Merewether," feeling all the unwillingness professed by the candidate, shall yet force upon him the envied function! "We, John Merewether" protests on the 17th, and elects on the 28th—repels on the 17th, and eleven days later obeys.
>
> The worst of it is, that Dr. John Merewether is only one zealous representative of a numerous body in the Church, whom the contest has worked up to feelings of discontent bordering on contumacy. It is asserted, with a show of probability, that the remonstrants have, from first to last, objected to Dr. Hampden because they wanted the posts to which he has been successively advanced, for leading members of their own party. It was not to Renn Dickson Hampden whom they objected in the case of the Regius Professorship, but to the omission of Dr. Pusey or Mr. Newman; it is not now that they personally dislike Dr. Hampden, but that they see him rising to a higher station which they had destined for others. Their seeming rancour is only the measure of their chagrin that things should have fallen out so untowardly as to have precipitated the open transit of Mr. Newman to Rome, and have prevented them from placing a spiritual subject of the Pope in the diocesan throne of Hereford. Their rancour will awaken no general sympathy; but it provokes some animadversion on the Minister for selecting the very man who carried in his person the pretext for reviving it all.

The following is metal of another sort, and may fairly be printed in juxtaposition with the above; it is the concluding paragraph of Dr. Merewether's second letter to Lord John Russell, published on Monday, the 27th inst. The Doctor's is a noble answer to the flippant take-for-granted of the Whig journalist. The reverend gentleman has counted the cost of the sacrifice, and braves the Minister. A few more such strains, and State-churchism may be "handed over to the care of memory."

> The time draws near—on Tuesday next the *semblance* of an election is to be exhibited. I ventured to assure your Lordship that I could not undertake to say that it would be an unanimous election; I was bold enough to affirm that it would not be unanimous; and I, in my turn, received the intimation and the caution, I will not say, *the threat*—that the law must be vindicated. Already have I assured your Lordship that the principle on which this painful affair is regarded, is that of the most solemn religious responsibility; thousands regard it in this light. I have already told you, my Lord, that the watchword of such is this—'Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.' I have anxiously implored your Lordship to pause—to avert the blow. I have long since told you the truth. I have endeavoured to prevent, by every means in my power, the commotion which has arisen, and

the necessity of the performance of a painful duty. I hoped the *congé d'élire* would not be issued *until a fair nquiry and investigation had been instituted.* A suit has been commenced in the ecclesiastical courts—why not have awaited its issue? When the *congé d'élire* did appear, I at once presumed, humbly but faithfully, though I stood alone, to petition the Crown; and now, when I am officially informed, that 'Her Majesty has not been pleased to issue any commands thereupon,' I feel it to be my bounden duty, after a full and calm deliberation on the whole subject, having counted the cost, but remembering the words of Him whose most unworthy servant I am—'He that loveth house or lands more than me is not worthy of me'—loving my children dearly, and ardently desiring to complete the noble work which I have for seven years laboured to promote, yet not forgetting that there is an 'hour of death and a day of judgment,' when I trust, through the merits of my Redeemer, to be allowed to look up with hope, that I may be considered by the intercessions of mercy and pity to have been faithful in the hour of trial, to have 'fought the good fight, to have kept the faith, to have finished *my* course,' —believing that I risk much, and shall incur your Lorship's heavy displeasure, who may, if you will, direct the sword of power against me and mine—being certain that I preclude myself from that which might otherwise have been my lot, and expecting that I shall bring down upon myself the abuse and blame of some—I say, my Lord, having fully counted the cost, having weighed *the sense of bounden duty* in the one scale against the consequences in the other, I have come to the deliberate resolve, that on Tuesday next no earthly consideration shall induce me to give my vote in the chapter of Hereford cathedral for Dr. Hampden's elevation to the see of Hereford.

THE PRESS AND THE CHURCH AND STATE QUESTION.

The Hampden controversy has naturally given rise to a very general declaration of opinion on the part of the fourth estate of the realm, on the question of the interference of the State with religious affairs; and in perusing the comments made by the provincial journals in particular upon the rebellious bishops and their followers, we have been struck on the one hand with the very feeble support which the present relations of Church and State obtain even from those which uphold the connexion; and on the other, with the growing feeling in favour of voluntaryism evinced by the leading organs of Liberal opinion. The subjoined extracts, brief though they necessarily are, contain an amount of opinion in opposition to the principle of Church Establishments, which, to our minds, independent of passing events, foretell the approaching doom. The theory of a State Church is by common consent abandoned. The debate on the admission of Jews into Parliament may be said to have finally demolished it, even in the estimation of Evangelical Churchmen. Henceforth we have to assail a system which exists only by prescription and sufferance. We trust that the gratifying exposition of public opinion contained in these extracts, will prove a fresh stimulus to the friends of the Anti-State-Church movement, to redouble their exertions. Judging from the tone of the public press generally, as well as from the stand made by Lord John Russell, we may safely conclude that whenever a separation between the civil power and Episcopacy becomes inevitable, our statesmen and public opinion will unitedly resist the favourite project of the Tractarians, for bestowing upon the clergy either a whole or part of the revenues they now hold at the will of the State.

The *Bradford Observer*:—

These facts present the Church of England in a most provoking humiliation and bondage. Compared with her, the sister Establishment in Scotland enjoys the most rampant freedom. Even before Lord Aberdeen's Act, passed in 1843, which greatly extended the liberty of the *lay* members of the Scotch Establishment, the power of patrons, whether individual landlords, town councils, or the Crown itself, was limited by powers possessed by the Church courts. Patrons could nominate only from the licentiates, who had passed through the regular forms of training and examination, whose orthodoxy had been warranted sound and unimpeachable, and whose moral character was above suspicion. If, upon the appointment, or presentation, of one of those licentiates, exception were taken to his orthodoxy (and it might be taken in various ways, and either by laymen or clergy), the Presbytery whose duty it was, *after examination*, to ordain him, might stay proceedings, carry the matter to the synod, thence to the General Assembly, and if *that* court decided against the fitness of the presentee, the patron—the Crown itself—must bow to the decision. Since the passing of Lord Aberdeen's Act, the laity, under certain restrictions, have a *veto* upon the appointment of patrons. From this it were difficult to say which is supreme—the Church, or the State—in Scotland.

The dependence of the Church of England is aggravated by this contrast. That which the Dean and Chapter of Hereford ask for, that for which the opponents of Dr. Hampden are clamouring—that he be brought to trial—would take place, as a matter of course, in corresponding circumstances, in the Scotch Church. But the trial of the prospective Bishop of Hereford would be tantamount to such a virtual abnegation of the ecclesiastical powers of the Crown in favour, not of the English Church, but of the Tractarian or Romish section of it, that we are not prepared to hear of Lord John Russell's surrender. We are prepared, however, to hear of great, but unnameable things; for measuring this commotion in the English Church by the history of the late commotion and convulsion in the Scotch Church, we are warranted to conclude that we are on the eve of momentous changes.

The *Nottingham Review*:—

We may be reminded, that although the Church has lost her authority, she still retains her funds, and is consequently well remunerated for the thraldom to which she so patiently submits. The assertion is true enough, but surely the high-minded sons of Episcopacy will not suffer it long to continue so, by consenting to remain the recipients of the wages of slavery and dependence, and tamely bowing their necks for the yoke, on consideration of obtaining those emoluments, which belong to the church of the nation, and not to the church of a sect, or the instrument of state policy. We contend that the bishops are bound, in self-defence, to become advocates for the separation of Church and State, for to suffer things to remain as they are, were to play the dishonourable parts of voluntaries in reference to slavery—who, though feeling the pressure of their chains, refused to burst them, because lovers of the rewards of bondage.

The *Suffolk Chronicle*:—

We see, in the case of Dr. Hampden, that the Church, so called, has no veto in the matter [of patronage]. The Prime Minister issues his *congé d'élire* and it is at their peril that a Dean and Chapter refuse to comply, or for an Archbishop to consecrate "a heretic." The real power over the Church resides in the State, and at any time the State religion may be Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Indifferential, according to circumstances, and the minority compelled to give way to the majority. Such is the real principle of the question, sift it as you may, and so long as the State usurps the power of control in matters of religion, the Conservatives are quite right in denouncing any attempt on the part of the Government to "unchristianize" the legislature. The only straightforward proceeding will be to abolish all oaths, for, as the Scythian ambassadors said to Alexander the Great, "an appeal to the gods is superfluous, because those who have no regard for the esteem of man will not hesitate to offend the gods by perjury," and also to institute a perfect separation of Church and State.

The *London Mercury*:—

We congratulate "the Church" on the figure which she cuts in the eyes of all Christendom. Every other Christian Church has a power to expel schism and vindicate the rule of faith. The Catholics have their "general council;" the Presbyterians their "general assembly;" the Methodists have their "conference;" and even the Jews their "sanhedrim." The Anglican Church alone, now that she is elevated to the place of State-concubine, is without a power to vindicate her canons; and must take in silence schismatic and heretic to her bosom, at the will of a Prime Minister who may perhaps himself be both.

The *Scottish Press*:—

In the Church of England the doctrines of a man may be condemned as grossly heretical, yet the man may continue to occupy the highest chair of divinity in Oxford, and at length be elevated to the bench of bishops. Is not this sufficient to show that, as an ecclesiastical institution, the Church of England cannot accomplish the ends which she professes to contemplate; that while she may be something as a wealthy political corporation, she is worse than useless as a church of Christ.

Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper:—

The Crown—on some future head—may possibly confer a mitre on a downright Socinian. To preclude this contingency there is but one course. This, if the bishops disapprove of the election of Dr. Hampden, they can adopt even now. They are perfectly at liberty to petition for the severance of the connexion of the Church with the State. This they will of course do, if they remain of the same mind touching Dr. Hampden—that is, unless they prefer gain to godliness, and their temporalities and emoluments to the orthodoxy of the Church.

The *Derby Reporter*:—

This Hampden controversy is certainly a very pretty quarrel, and bystanders are keenly alive to its importance. Dr. Hampden's impugners are treading upon dangerous ground. They are precipitating a crisis in the history of the State Church. The practical working of the system will be severely tested. Henceforth it will be clearly understood that *conformity*, not *merit*—servile obedience, not mind—is what the Church requires. Our red-hot bigots will doubtless become the most zealous of Separatists, and the Anti-state-church Association be spared a formidable campaign!

The *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 21:—

Let the minds of the clergy generally become heated and excited on questions touching the primary conditions of the union of Church and State, and it requires no prophet to predict that that connexion will be speedily surrounded by perils infinitely greater than any it has heretofore encountered. The bare idea of clerical assemblies, debating, resolving, electing, is enough. We can hear the Babel sounds of strife, and see the confusion of conflict, followed by the retirement of one discomfited battalion after another, seceding and protesting against the pollutions of State alliance and the deadly errors of the triumphant party.

The *Liverpool Mercury*, Dec. 17:—

Things would really seem to be tending fast to a consummation that will give us a Free Church of England, as a counterpart to the Free Church of Scotland. This matter of Dr. Hampden's promises to be as pretty a quarrel between the Church and the State, as the most red-hot voluntary could well desire. We have lived to see a majority of the Episcopal bench quarrelling with the exercise of the constitutional prerogative of the crown, in that "very delicate and important particular, the nomination to vacant sees." If the rejection of the protest of the thirteen bishops against Dr. Hampden's appointment be not followed by a "disruption," and these dignitaries do not march out of the House of Lords, as their Scottish clerical brethren marched out of the General Assembly, we can only say, the psychologist will be apt to infer, that over Episcopal human nature the loaves and the fishes exert a more absolute and undisputed dominion, than in the case of Presbyterian humanity.

The *Norfolk News*:—

Lord John Russell pleads the Royal prerogative, and there is no doubt that the Royal prerogative will bear him out. But the Church pleads her right, founded on vital and eternal principles, to regulate her own concerns; and the day is come when her claim must be admitted and enforced. The reasons for ecclesiastical liberty are far older and stronger than the reasons for the prerogative or the pains of a *præmunire*. The Church ought not, will not, cannot—even if she would—much longer submit to the desperate and detestable degradation of receiving its bishops at the hands of a Minister of the Crown. So long as the Minister and the Church understand one another, all may go on very well; but this is no safe season for thrusting the prerogative down the throats of Churchmen. Lord John and our excellent Bishop are perfectly logical, but they prove too much.

The *Preston Guardian*:—

The protest of the Bishops, and the refusal of the Crown to be interfered with, indicate a mutual want of confidence, which may safely be regarded as the "beginning of the end"—as the commencement of a silent revolution, to terminate only in the separation of these old allies, and in the general recognition of the principles of universal religious toleration, and the independent self-maintenance of all religious denominations. We entertain a high respect for the members of the Church of England, and for the Church herself; but believing that her dignity, her honour, her utility, will be promoted by a severance from the State, we will give our best endeavours to bring about the salutary change.

The *Leeds Mercury*:—

Here is the Queen nominally, but Lord J. Russell really, made an arbiter of Christian doctrine and a creator of Christian Bishops! We feel with the High Churchmen that it is an outrage on common sense and on the law of Christianity,—to say nothing of its tendency to bring into disrepute the *precious* doctrine of Apostolical succession! To link in Lord John Russell, as a *bishop-maker*, in the chain of episcopal descent, more important than a dozen episcopal links,—how preposterous! And if preposterous to link him in, who is a virtuous and honourable man, how unspeakably more so that hundreds of profane, licentious, and corrupt statesmen should have been, in ages past, and may again be, makers of bishops, clergymen, and theological professors! But such is the system of the State Church!—and yet Churchmen scold us for objecting to it!

The *Aylesbury News*:—

Yet we must not neglect to take notice that a loop-hole has been found, whereby our prelates and priests can escape with clean hands—the renunciation of all State interference. Deep-fetched ominous sounds have been heard, assuming the harshness of threat, from enthusiastic quarters, apprising the Cabinet that it *may* come to this. No danger! We pledge our faith upon it, that the matter will never come to this. Great sinecures and fat pluralities have for many long centuries kept the apostolic link pure as the finest gold, and can do so still. Never fear. Our bishops are not the boys to give up palaces. Too much intrigue and trouble have they been at for them to let them slip for the sake of a little principle. They will do no such thing. They may hoot and howl—it's all for a moment. Dr. Hampden fairly installed, our dioceses will have peace within their borders.

The *Manchester Times*:—

The party in the Church of Scotland who put forward such pretensions failed; and the party in the Church of England who arrogate similar claims will not prevail. They are asking to enforce a laconic contract, by which they shall get all and give nothing. Their demands are altogether unreasonable. If they would have what they want,—irresponsible power,—they must follow the example of their Scottish brethren, and sink to the level and position of an unendowed sect.

The *Leicester Mercury*:—

Unintentionally, the remonstrant Bishops and Lord John Russell have suddenly become lecturers on behalf of the Anti-state-church Association, and, where Mr. Miall and his coadjutors in this important agitation have but thousands as their audience, the Prime Minister and his episcopal antagonists have the whole kingdom. And we firmly believe that this momentous question will be brought to an issue as much by means of these and similar internecinal disputes in the Established sect, as by all the arguments—numerous, potent, and irrefragable as they are—launched forth from the oratorical quivers of the avowed opponents of any alliance between religion and the State. Those arguments are chiefly addressed to men whose minds have long been made up on this question: these disputes will carry the controversy into quarters which it would else have required ages to enable it to penetrate; and the Church will itself begin to sigh for deliverance from its worse than Egyptian bondage.

The *Sheffield Independent*:—

The golden fetters that bind the English Church to the State are far more massive than the poor Scotch presbyterians ever had to bear. The English aristocracy has a deep interest in maintaining the Church in its present position. It furnishes a genteel living for such of the connexions of our noble houses as are not otherwise provided for; and it trains up a body of able men, whose influence in the country is a very important support to the present order of things. While, therefore, we believe that the awakened spirit of the Church in England will produce a violent struggle between the ecclesiastical and the temporal powers, and that its ultimate result will be, that the Church will renounce the State, we do not expect that result for a long time to come. The present struggle may cease; the Church may sink into the quietude of torpor; but when the spirit of the Church shall again awake, it will revive again the old question, to be settled in the end as the Free Church of Scotland has settled it.

The *Leeds Times*:—

Bishop Philpotts, though perhaps he does not know it, is doing excellent service to the cause of civil and religious freedom by starting these questions. Let him go on in his agitation by all means. He has already entitled himself to a vote of thanks from the Anti-state-church Association—an acknowledgment which we hope will not be withheld from him.

THE HAMPDEN REBELLION.

The Duke of Sutherland has addressed a letter to Dr. Bowles, rector of Stanton Lacy, relative to Dr. Hampden's appointment. His Grace, after expressing his great satisfaction with the appointment, says:—

I happen to have means of knowing that when Lord Grenville appointed Dr. Hampden to St. Mary Hall, he was not acquainted personally with him, but collected, to the best of his power, the opinion of the University at that time, when Dr. Hampden's Lectures had already been for some months before the public. The preponderance of opinion was great in his favour. Some of those who have since been most bitterly violent then recommended him. I believe that no disapprobation was expressed until the publication of his pamphlet in favour of the admission of Dissenters to the University.

ANSWER TO THE DEAN OF HEREFORD'S MEMORIAL. The following curt answer has been returned by Sir George Grey to the memorial from the Dean of Hereford to the Queen on this subject:—

Whitehall, 20th Dec., 1847.

SIR,—Lord John Russell having placed in my hands the petition addressed by you to her Majesty, and transmitted in your letter to him, of the 17th instant,

I have had the honour to lay the same before the Queen, and I am to inform you that her Majesty has not been pleased to issue any commands thereupon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. GREY.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford.

The use of the plural "We" by the Dean of Hereford, in his protest, which we noticed last week, is strictly correct, the worthy gentleman being Rector of Madley, and Rector of New Radnor, as well as Dean of Hereford.

THE DEAN OF HEREFORD has again taken the field,—this time in *propria personæ*. He has addressed another long letter to Lord John Russell, announcing his deliberate resolve, that no earthly consideration shall induce him to give his vote in the Chapter for Dr. Hampden's elevation to the see of Hereford. He has also taken the unusual, if not unprecedented course of summoning to the election proceedings, not only the Canons Residentiary, in whom the election is generally vested, but also the Prebendaries non-resident.

On Monday an address of confidence, signed by between 600 and 700 of the clergy and laity, was presented to Dr. Hampden, at Christchurch, Oxford, by a deputation of clergymen from London, accompanied by Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford. To this address Dr. Hampden returned the following answer:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—Your address is peculiarly gratifying to me at this moment of so much anxiety and trouble.

Pray, then, accept my heartfelt thanks for this kind and welcome expression of your feelings.

I am far, however, from regarding this address as a mere matter of personal concern to myself. The cause in which you are engaged is a much greater one than anything simply relating to an individual. Congratulations are much more due to you, my lords and gentlemen, for your strenuous support of our true Protestant Church, the doctrines and principles of which, as faithfully handed down to us by our Reformers, and maintained by our standard divines, I have in my place, as a minister and teacher of the Church, earnestly endeavoured to set forth and inculcate.

I heartily join with you in prayer that the hearts and hands of all may be strengthened by the Holy Spirit to the defence of that pure faith which we possess through the teaching of our own apostolic and scriptural church. And I venture to hope that the benefit of such prayer will not be withheld, and that He who gives the will and the hearty desire to pray, will both bless your exertions for the truth, and my humble endeavours to serve Him truly in the high office in His Church to which he has called me.

I have the honour to remain, with the greatest respect, my lords and gentlemen, your very faithful humble servant,

Christ Church, December 27, 1847. R. D. HAMPDEN.

THE ARCHDEACON AND CLERGY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LONDON, or at least a part of them, with the Archdeacon at their head, have signed a declaration, in which they say "that they cannot consider the compulsory election and confirmation of a Bishop (Dr. Hampden), however sanctioned by statute law, in any other light than *as a withholding from the Church of England that liberty which is essential to the preservation of her purity, and the maintenance of her integrity.*"

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE PRESENT DUTIES DEVOLVING ON CHRISTIAN PROFESSORS AS MEMBERS OF A CIVIL COMMUNITY have been partly delivered at Pontypool and Newport, by various well-known Dissenting ministers and gentlemen in Wales. Four of the number have been published in a cheap form for general circulation.

ENDOWMENT LEAGUE.—The friends of religious liberty in Canada are making arrangements for the organization of a society to oppose, by all lawful means, all State endowments to religious communities, and for the purpose generally of securing perfect religious equality to all.—*Toronto Examiner.*

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF WALES.

[The subjoined article has been in type for some weeks, but had been excluded in consequence of the length of our parliamentary reports.]

In the early part of the present year, the "Cambrian Educational Society"* took steps for ascertaining the exact proportion of the population of Wales attending the services and the Sunday-schools of the Established Church, and the Dissenters, respectively. Having obtained the names and addresses of trustworthy persons, in about three-fourths of the parishes in Wales, Mr. Hugh Owen, the honorary secretary of the society, addressed a circular to each of those persons, requesting a return of the particulars mentioned in the form which accompanied the circular. These particulars were—

1. The name of every place of worship. 2. The name of the denomination to which each place of worship belonged. 3. The exact number of the congregation at each place of worship, on the first Sunday after the receipt of the circular, viz., in the morning, afternoon, and evening. 4. The exact number attending the Sunday-school at each place, on the same day, viz., in the morning and afternoon.

It was specially urged that trustworthy persons might be employed to ascertain the number attending every religious service, and every Sunday-school in each parish, and that this should be done in all the places on the same Sunday; and further, that the persons who might be thus employed should certify the correctness of the return in the following terms:—"We who have collected the numbers set forth within, testify that such numbers are, to the best of our knowledge, correct,"—adding their names and residences.

Returns have been received from 392 parishes: 30 of which were in Anglesey, 59 in Carnarvonshire, 53 in Denbighshire, 17 in Flintshire, 23 in Merionethshire, 28 in Montgomeryshire, 27 in Breconshire, 54 in Cardiganshire, 40 in Carmarthenshire, 18 in Glamorganshire, 43 in Pembrokeshire, and 10 in Radnorshire.

The 392 parishes from which the returns have been received, contain a population of 431,002. The entire population of the twelve counties named is 911,603. The population of the parishes to which the returns relate, amounts to nearly half that of the entire population of the country; and the returns, therefore, constitute a sufficient data for ascertaining the exact proportion of those attending the services and Sunday-schools of the Established Church and Dissenters respectively.

The table contains a summary of those returns.

It will be observed, that the number attending the services of Dissenters in the morning was 79,649, while the number attending the services of the Established Church at the same time was only 18,128, being more than four Dissenters to one Churchman. The number attending the services of the Dissenters in the afternoon was 63,279, the number attending the services of the Church at the same time was 9,710, being about seven Dissenters to one Churchman. The number attending the services of Dissenters in the evening was 128,216, the number attending the services of the Church at the same time was 5,889, being twenty-two Dissenters to one Churchman.

The total number in actual attendance at the religious services of Churchmen and Dissenters in the 392 parishes, when the returns were made, stand thus:—

Morning	97,777
Afternoon	73,089
Evening	134,105

The average attendance of Churchmen and Dissenters on the Sunday, was:—

Churchmen	11,242
Dissenters	90,415
Total average attendance	101,657

Hence the average attendance of Dissenters, as compared with Churchmen, is *eight* to *one!*

It will be noticed, that the maximum number attending the churches is in the morning, when it amounts to 18,128; and that the maximum number attending the Dissenting chapels is in the evening, when it amounts to 128,216; hence the ratio of the maximum attendance at Dissenting chapels (evening service) to the maximum attendance at the churches (morning service) is seven to one.

The actual attendance at the Dissenters' Sunday-schools is shown by the table to have been in the morning, 40,641; at the Church schools, at the same time, 3,396; the former being as twelve to one of the latter. In the afternoon the attendance was, at the Dissenters' Sunday-schools, 57,243; at those of the Church, 6,002; which gives more than nine of the former to one of the latter. [Here follows the tabular return, which it is not necessary to give here.]

The average of the numbers attending the Sunday-schools, in the morning and afternoon, stands thus:—

Church	4,699
Dissenters	48,942
Total	53,641

being a proportion, on the average, of nearly eleven who attended Dissenting Sunday-schools, to every one who attended the Church Sunday-schools.

It will be noticed, further, that the table presents an estimate (based on the actual attendance in the 392 parishes from which returns have been received) of the number in attendance at the same moment at all the places of worship and schools throughout Wales. The estimate stands thus:—

Attending public worship, Morning	206,806
" Afternoon	154,589
" Evening	283,643
Sunday-schools, Morning	93,142
" Afternoon	133,768

This estimate shows that nearly one-third of the population of Wales was attending public worship on the Sunday evening; and, it must be remembered, that this was in the depth of a severe winter, when the roads were, in many places, almost impassable; and when, in consequence of the cattle and horses being indoors, a large number of farm-servants were prevented from attending, who otherwise would have been present.

Truth requires that it should be stated that the number attending the services and schools of the Established Church, as shown by the above tables, does not represent the real proportion which Churchmen bear to Dissenters in Wales. A large deduction must be made from that number in respect of the Dissenters who are *constrained* to attend the morning and afternoon services and schools of the Church. As a rule, the wealthy classes in Wales are members of the Establishment; whilst the industrial classes are Dissenters: the squire and the clergyman attend church in the morning or afternoon, when their Dissenting servants are required to do so also. The industrial classes being generally Dissenters, the children in the National Schools must, in the same proportion, be the children of Dissenters. It is, however, one of the conditions on which they are received into the day-schools, that they shall attend the services and the schools of the Church on the Sunday. The National School children attending the churches, when the returns in question were made, were included; and, in many instances, they formed a large majority of the congregation. A return made to the National Society shows that the Church day-schools in Wales contain about 60,000 scholars.

Those who are acquainted with the Principality will know that the following statement is a close approximation to the relative numbers of Churchmen and Dissenters in that country:—

The number attending the services of the Dissenters on the Sunday evening (being the highest number) in the whole of Wales, estimated on the actual number attending in 392 parishes	271,187
The number attending the services of the Church on the Sunday morning (being the highest number) in the whole of Wales, estimated on the actual number attending in the same 392 parishes, after making a low deduction for the Dissenting children and dependents who were in attendance at those services under the circumstances adverted to	20,092

This shows a proportion of THIRTEEN AND A HALF DISSENTERS TO ONE CHURCHMAN.

* The Cambrian Educational Society was established in the first part of 1846, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of day schools, on the British system, in Wales. Information in reference to the principles or operations of the society may be obtained by application to the honorary secretary, Mr. Owen, 22, Albion-grove Islington, London.

THE SABBATH ALLIANCE.—This great national movement has now fairly commenced with reference to the organization of the whole country. Meetings have already taken place, and district committees formed at Dumfries, Lockerbie, and Dalkeith, by deputations from Edinburgh. There were excellent and numerous meetings at Lockerbie and Dalkeith; at the latter town, which was visited by the Rev. Mr. Goold, from Edinburgh, and Mr. Lyon, one of the Secretaries of the Alliance, all the ministers of Dalkeith were present. George Gray, Esq., of the Commercial Bank, took the chair, on the motion of Robert Scott Moncrieff, Esq., chamberlain of the Duke of Buccleuch. A motion, approving of the objects of the Alliance, and of the formation of a District Alliance in Dalkeith, was made by the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, Free Church; seconded by the Rev. Mr. M'Leod, Established Church; and supported by the Rev. Mr. Brown, United Presbyterian; and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Hay, Wesleyan. Altogether the meeting was a most satisfactory one. The Committee are receiving the most encouraging reports from all parts of the country. Without waiting for deputations from Edinburgh, associations are in the course of being formed at Greenock, Arbroath, Largs, Galashiels, Paisley, &c. Meetings are to be held next week at Kirkaldy, Cupar Fife, and St. Andrews, and we believe the week after at Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee. Measures are in progress for organizing the whole country without delay.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE FREE CHURCH AND THE IRISH PRESBYTERIANS.—The *Free Church Magazine* for December, in quoting the documents recently issued regarding the *Regium Donum*, says:—"We have no sympathy with the tone or leading principles manifested by some of the newspapers here in dealing with this matter. We have a cordial affection for our Irish brethren. We are no voluntaries, and never will be. At the same time, we are pretty certain that our friends in Ireland are tempted to take too limited a view of the capabilities of their people, and to draw them out too little, both in the support of ministers and missionaries. They are induced to look for foreign aid in every emergency, and this not only tends to keep the average salaries of their ministers by far too low, but will be found to hamper them greatly if ever they feel constrained, in defence of sacred principles, to break, as we have done, with the Government altogether." The *Banner of Ulster* seems to think differently, and argues in this truly Irish fashion:—"The relinquishment of State support by a larger body of ministers than the Irish Assembly, was very rapidly followed by the increased endowment of Maynooth. We believe that the efficiency of a Church does not depend upon the mode in which its functionaries are supported: and we are convinced that, in the existing circumstances of this country, the want of the *Regium Donum* would seriously interfere with the usefulness of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland!" Poor thing!

MR. OAKELEY.—Five individuals have come forward with £1,000 each, in order to build a chapel for Mr. Oakeley, in New Oxford-street.—*Church and State Gazette.*

We understand, that the author of the letters signed "Presbyter," in the *Times*, is the incumbent of Bearwood, Berkshire, and that he is brother-in-law of Mr. Newman.—*Patriot.*

PURITANS AND DISSENTERS.—Mr. Bayley, Independent minister of Sheffield, has recently delivered an admirable lecture at the Town-hall, on "The character of the Puritans," abounding in original and striking thoughts. From the *Sheffield Independent* we take the following short extract:—

This controversy of State Church was one which would some day swallow up all others. It was one which grew of more importance every year, and though the great part of the Dissenters of England trembled to touch the match, lest, forsooth, the letting off their own gun should rebound upon themselves. But, depend upon it, that great fight must come, and all the half-hearted chickens that call the Puritans their ancestors, and pretend to laud their sufferings, will have to change their chicken temper to one of more magnanimity [cheers]. The Puritans went far more heroically to the work of this Church subject than the great bulk of the Dissenting churches of all classes of the present day. And it was a very marvellous thing that a few Dissenters did go thoroughly into this question of State Churchism. The rest had always some excuse to offer when their aid was wanted, and Mr. Miall and Mr. Burnet, and the young men of the Dissenting party, were left to move on alone.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND EXCLUSIVENESS IN CHESHIRE.—In illustration of the above (says a correspondent), I send you a copy of a sarcastic bill which has just been circulated in some of the parishes in this county, and somewhat profusely in the parish of Over. It alludes to an almost universal practice, in this county, of bribing some of the most ignorant, destitute, or half-starved of the poor, to attend church and receive the sacrament—in many cases with the view of obtaining a congregation, and in some with the view of rendering the incumbent eligible for that assistance which is provided in aid of "Poor Livings." The plan adopted is by forming what they call a "Clothing Club, or Society;" the members to pay weekly sums of one, two, or more pence, and at Christmas they receive a ticket, authorizing them to obtain from certain shops, goods to the value of their deposits; and if they have *attended Church well* they receive a "recommend," which represents 5*s.*, but they receive goods only to the value of 4*s.* 4*d.*, as per bill below. Most of the "recommends" are given by "friends of the Church," *alias* the craftsmen, in order to have it back, and more to it, in the way of business:—

The Clergy and Aristocracy, and their Ladies, give their countenance and support to those Drapers, Grocers, Druggists, Doctors, Lawyers, Farmers, Joiners, Builders, Publicans, Brewers, Millers, Butchers, Clockmakers, Ironmongers, &c., &c., &c., who are willing to render assistance to this department.

The business is chiefly carried on by "the ladies," on the *Sabbath-day*, in the *Church*; and they blush not at this open violation of the Sabbath.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The following statistics of the Roman Catholic church in Great Britain are derived from the *Catholic Directory* for 1848. The total number of Roman Catholic churches and chapels in England and Wales is 545; in Scotland, 85, besides 22 stations where divine service is performed; making a grand total of 630 churches and chapels. Of catholic colleges there are in England 10, and in Scotland 1. Convents, 38, of which 12 are in the London district. Monasteries, 4. Of missionary priests in England and Wales there are 707, including priests without any fixed mission; in Scotland, 99; making a grand total of 806 missionary priests in Great Britain, including the bishops.

LECTURE BY A CLERGYMAN ON THE STATE-CHURCH QUESTION.—YORK, DEC. 20, 1847.—A lecture was delivered on the 17th inst. (Friday) at Easingwold, by Mr. Allen, Vicar of the place, the object of which was to prove "the Scriptural Character and Beneficial Operation of any Christian Church connected with the State." Permission to discuss the matter was asked, but refused by the lecturer's friend (the Vicar of Raskelf), although he gave permission to put questions. This soon produced disorder, and the Independent minister of Easingwold was called to the chair. After defining the Church as follows—"that which is acknowledged to be a Church by the government of a country, or by the majority of the people,"—he endeavoured to establish the first part of his proposition by referring to Abraham (Gen. xviii. 19), and the provisions for worship made under the Jewish dispensation, especially by David and Solomon's building the temple. At the conclusion of this part of the lecture many questions were put, nearly the whole of which were either not answered at all, or otherwise evasively answered; nor was the Vicar of Raskelf more successful in answering those he attempted. Among the questions were the following:—If Roman Catholicism were established, would you feel bound to support it? "Although I am as much opposed to Maynooth and Romanism as any Dissenter can be, *yet I think I should.*" *Question*, If a Juggernaut were set up, would you still feel bound to support the State religion? "*I believe I should.*" Among the questions that received no answer was the following:—Although the law permits the enforcement of tithes and church-rates, ought not a Christian minister to forbear enforcing them? After upwards of an hour had been spent in questioning, the Vicar proceeded and finished his lecture, but as it was past ten o'clock very few questions were put. This lecture was delivered in consequence of Mr. Kingsley having lectured there the preceding week, when he was opposed by the two vicars.—*From a Correspondent.*

WHAT ONE MAN MAY DO.—In the *Fife Herald* of the 16th inst., there is an interesting narrative of the reformation effected in St. Andrews, within the last three or four years, by Major Playfair, the provost of the city. He was elected to the office of chief magistrate in 1842, and instantly took in hand the work of improvement. He has amended the pavement—enlarged and reformed the churchyard—improved the public walks and playground—remodelled the wells—induced landlords to rebuild rickety houses—provided public rooms, reading rooms, and schools—corrected the morals of the vicious and the intemperate—and, in short, revolutionized St. Andrews. When he first took office, he found every one of his own opinion that improvement was needed, but all said it was hopeless to try, for the *town* had no funds. "But the *inhabitants* have funds," said the Major. And he set to work to raise voluntary supplies—himself setting a liberal example. By his energy and perseverance he infected all classes with public spirit and liberality—funds were never wanting—and, notwithstanding he had no act of parliament to back him, he overcame all obstacles. His dictionary, like Napoleon's, contained not the word "impossible."

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.—At the breaking-up of the Bank Court on Thursday afternoon it was announced, that the rate of discount had been reduced to 5 per cent.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Seamen's Evangelical Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held on the 14th of Dec., 1847, in Zion's chapel, Durham-street, Hackney-road—W. Oxley, Esq., M.D., Hackney, in the chair. A kind letter was read from Mr. H. Harrison, minister, successor to the late Mr. Charles Hyatt. The recording secretary read the report, which stated that 468 religious services had been held in the above church during this year, most of which had been well attended; 150 preaching services had been held on board different ships in the port of London, beside meetings for prayer; 200 sermons had also been delivered by the society's four missionaries on Tower-hill and Dock-street, where the Congregations had been very large; 104 sermons had been preached to the inmates in the Queen's Bench prison; and an interesting letter was read from one of the prisoners, stating the good which had been effected. The missionaries, during the past summer, have likewise preached to seamen, fishermen, and others around the coast. Interesting letters were read from William Dickinson, Esq., and Mr. G. Patterson, who had witnessed some of the said services. The society has distributed thousands of religious tracts, a large number of Scripture text-books, and some copies of the Old and New Testament, which by seamen have been gratefully received. The society has likewise a Sabbath school for the instruction principally of seamen's children. The above meeting was addressed by Mr. T. G. Williams, Mr. Samuel Smith, professor of Hebrew, Mr. William Morris, ministers; William Dickinson, Esq., Mr. J. Barrett, Mr. William Bradford, Mr. Hyde, and others. The prospects of this growing and important society are most cheering. After defraying the expenses of the year, there remains in the hands of the treasurer a balance of £2 7s. 1d. The society in its character is perfectly unsectarian, and aims simply at the moral and spiritual benefit of seamen.—*From a Correspondent.*

Progress of Voluntaryism.—The parish church at Coggeshall being considerably out of repair, a meeting of the parishioners was held on Thursday, the 16th inst., to resolve on the best means of raising the requisite sum. Several persons, adherents of the Establishment, had previously expressed their opinion in favour of raising the sum by voluntary subscriptions. At the meeting, the Vicar stated that three courses were open to them:—1. To make a rate. Against this, he said, there was considerable objection, arising from the depressed state of the town. 2. To borrow the money, and pay it off by several rates, which there was an Act of Parliament enabling them to do. To this course the parish generally were decidedly opposed. 3. To raise the sum by voluntary donations; which met the unanimous approbation of the meeting, and a committee was immediately formed for carrying the resolution into effect. Osgood Hanbury, Esq. headed the list with £200.

Mr. Wm. Walters, of Horton College, Yorkshire, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Baptist church and congregation worshipping in Leeming-street Chapel, Preston, Lancashire, and he will enter upon his labours in that large and populous town the first Sabbath in January next.

Mr. J. E. Evans, of Newport Pagnell College, Bucks, having received and accepted a very cordial invitation from the Congregational church at Loft-House, Yorkshire, intends entering on his stated labours the first Sunday in January, 1848.

Christmas-day a Holiday for the Newspapers.—The festival of Christmas falling on a Saturday, the printers and publishers of the daily newspapers were enabled (for once in six or seven years) to celebrate the event as a complete holiday.

It appears from the Minutes of Council for 1846, just published, plans have been drawn up, and are now under consideration, for greatly increasing the training establishments both at Battersea and St. Mark's. We hear also, on good authority, that £8,000 is to be laid out at Whitelands immediately. The exertions of that party [the Tractarians] are prodigious.—*Record.*

The Peasantry of Oxfordshire.—An Example to Country Ministers.—Mr. W. Ferguson, Independent minister, of Bicester, whose labours to improve the physical as well as the spiritual condition of the agricultural population around him have been most successful and unceasing, says in a letter to the *Oxford Chronicle*:—

There are labourers within seven miles of Bicester, who are compelled for want of cottages to sleep *fifteen, including three different families*, in one small room!!! And I have frequently met with cases where from *nine* to *eleven* or *twelve* persons, including grown-up sons and daughters, parents and children, all sleep in one room!!! What can we expect from such a state of society? In one village in Buckinghamshire, there are a great many hovels, in the walls of which there is a number of large holes into which the wretched inmates have never been able to put a single pane of glass. The peasantry are on the increase in every village and hamlet, but the number of cottages is on the decrease. The proprietors of the soil may treat this state of things with perfect indifference, but the appalling, unrighteous, and disgusting facts of which I complain, may sooner or later lead to consequences and results which will prove disastrous to all parties.

The following extract from his letter shows the magnitude of the exertions made by himself and friends on behalf of the poor village labourers:—

I have from four to five thousand of them partially under my ministerial superintendence. We have twenty-two agents, including myself, lay preachers, scripture readers, and tract distributors, who visit the poor, converse with them, read to them, pray for them, and direct them to the Saviour of mankind for salvation and peace. My disinterested and devoted helpers in Christ have made about 18,000 calls at the cottages of the peasantry within the last twelve months, and they have walked about 3,000 miles to instruct, elevate, and cheer their fellow-men.

The Influenza is now painfully prevalent in this town, scarcely a family being free from its visitations. Our obituary, we regret to say, contains several cases in which it has terminated fatally.—*Preston Guardian.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT MEANS THE STIR ABOUT DR. HAMPDEN?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist

Mr. Editor,—It is of the first importance to uphold and promote the religious character of the nation. In our circumstances, this must, of necessity, be affected by the proceedings of that which is considered its embodiment and manifestation, I mean the Established Church. I need not say how much every right-minded man is interested in all that concerns its influence and prosperity.

I think, Mr. Editor, that the correspondence between the Bishops of the Church and the Prime Minister of the Queen, lately published, and, indeed, all the facts to which it relates, are such as to give heartfelt pain to every sincere friend of the Church of England.

In the exercise of her prerogative, her Majesty nominates Dr. Hampden to the bishopric of Hereford. Can any one bear the insinuation that the head of the Church is so wanting in singleness of motive, or sincerity of affection, or wisdom of choice, as to recommend any but the man most suited to promote the ends for which the office should and does exist? To entertain such a thought is to suspect the fitness of her Majesty for the supreme ecclesiastical station which she holds. If the authority of the Church is to be maintained, the qualifications of its head must be held too sacred for suspicion.

Nearly half the bishops of the English Church are remonstrating against the nomination of Dr. Hampden, as being likely to disturb its peace. It is declared by the Bishop of Exeter to be "an act beyond precedent," an indiscretion, which, if persisted in, will become a crime and a sin.

The greatest of Christian graces is Charity. I will not stay to enlarge upon this mark of the Apostolical character of the Church of England. Her comprehensiveness strikes every reflecting mind. There is, perhaps, no shade of religious belief from Deism to Roman Catholicism which is not included in her pale. "*Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!*" How lamentable, then, is the necessity which places the prelates of the Church in opposition to its head.

If I were to assert, that the bishops of the present day are the successors of the apostles in their office, and dignity, and sufferings,* I should be in danger of not having the concurrence of some Christian people to whom I wish to commend what I say. I therefore take lower ground. It is asserted by the clergy generally, that the laying on of the hands of a bishop (and that exclusively) gives authority to preach the word of God, and to minister the holy sacraments in the congregation. If efficacy of administration, irrespective of character in the person ordained, is not thus secured, wherein do the clergy differ from Dissenting teachers? How, then, can the Church be injured by the appointment of Dr. Hampden? But however painful it may be to think so, these letters would lead one to conclude, that this sacred function of our right reverend fathers is not under their own control, but subject to dictation, and that deans and chapters may be compelled to elect whomsoever the Queen may recommend, and prelates to impart all the spiritual power and virtue which can be conveyed by episcopal ordination. With all my attachment to the Church, without professing more than a due share, I view this as a critical position. What Simon Magus coveted, the Queen commands; what Peter refused, the bishops must give. If I am wrong, let such apprehensions be corrected; but, at present, it seems to me that the Church of England is in precisely the same circumstances as the Church of Scotland found to be intolerable.

Why should Dr. Hampden be the subject of all this disagreement? Is he not ready to declare that he has no desire for the office proposed to him? (*nolo episcopari*). What temptation, then, can he have to stand in the way of an amicable arrangement? If it be supposed that for the sake of the authority of the crown, the nomination cannot be withdrawn, what possible danger can there be to the purity of the Church? Let all faithful churchmen have confidence in its government and discipline. It is said, Dr. Hampden is not a believer in the Trinity! When he presents himself for consecration, will not the archbishop examine him in the presence of the congregation? Will he not be required to profess his belief in the Holy Scriptures, his determination out of the same to instruct the people, his readiness to banish all erroneous and strange doctrine? And more than this, will he not subscribe and swear to the creeds and articles of the Church? Can any one prove that a case was ever known of a man so thoroughly depraved as to swear to all this, and yet not believe it, and that man a priest or a bishop of the purest church on earth? If so, subscription may prevent an honest man from entering the Church, but not a thief and a robber.

We might infer from the letters of the bishops that they think the Queen unfit for the authority she possesses, themselves powerless, the tests of the Church insufficient, or Dr. Hampden dishonest.

Leicester, Dec. 20. Θ.

CHURCH AND STATE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—We have in this country a Church, supported by all the appliances of the State, to which the Sovereign must by law belong, and to whose maintenance he is bound by oath—a Church possessing countless acres of our soil, and great revenues in the shape of tithes; yet, nevertheless, taxing all possessors of property for the support of her fabrics, clamouring incessantly for public assistance to enable her to increase her influence and extend her ministrations, and zealously opposing all claims on the part of Roman Catholics and others for a share in the public money, to which, as tax-payers, they contribute. I am, Sir, myself a member of this favoured communion; and it is with the view of awakening my fellow-Churchmen to a more just appreciation of those exclusive privileges upon which they set so high a value, and of protesting against the absurdity and injustice of any State support of a particular sect, however pure in its doctrines or powerful in its numbers, that I now address you. Some years ago, a clever and accomplished young statesman published a book, entitled, "The State in its relations with the Church." Sir, all lovers of religious liberty have reason to be thankful for that volume. It called forth a critique,† eloquent, masterly, and unanswerable—an arsenal of every weapon necessary for storming the stronghold of Church and State bigotry. The fatal error of supposing that a body of men, chosen from almost all sects of Christianity, can possibly be under any obligation to foster a particular theological system, is there exploded, in my opinion, finally and for ever. The only matter of regret is, that the reviewer, after loading and priming his guns, and directing them with unerring certainty of aim upon *all* church establishments, suddenly gives his helm a twist, and pours his broadside into the State-church of Ireland only, sparing her English sister, who is, upon his principles, equally indefensible. There is extant, Sir, a dogma, imposing and captivating in sound, but, in reality, false and mischievous:—"That the connexion of Church and State tends, not to make the Church political, but the State religious." I should be glad to ask the maintainers of the said dogma,—

How a State, comprehending persons of every, and of no religious creed—admitting most of the former classes, and all of the latter class who choose to be dishonest, to her Legislature—can be "religious" at all, in the sense of their boasted axiom?

What strength is given to any one's Protestant convictions by compelling a ruler, who *may* be indifferent to all religious controversy, to declare his disbelief in certain Romish or other articles of faith?

How, so long as a single person in these kingdoms conscientiously dissents from the doctrine, or rejects the discipline of a church, she can in any way levy contributions upon him, or lay him under civil disabilities, without being guilty of persecution?

What justice is there in allowing our bishops to vote in Parliament, while that privilege is denied to those who bear analogous rank in other communions?

Whether Parliament does not stultify itself whenever it grants pecuniary aid to any particular religious body?

Whether the temporal power ought to do more than protect all religionists alike, and compel them to respect each other's conscientious tenets and civil rights?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Nov. 30th. Peregrinus.

Edinburgh Hebrew Chair.—The first division of the Court of Session has unanimously confirmed the decision of Lord Robertson, that the presbytery of Edinburgh were not entitled to apply for an interdict against the admission of Mr. M'Douall; and they have also unanimously affirmed the second decision of his lordship, granting interdict at the instance of the senatus academicus and minority of the town council. Mr. M'Douall cannot now, therefore, be inducted, unless the House of Lords reverse the decision of the inner court. On this decision the *Scottish Press* remarks:—"We may safely take it for granted that we have now for the last time heard of any right or claim, on the part of the Established Church, to exercise authority over the Universities, either in regard to the admission of professors, or to the general course of instruction in these seminaries. The decision just given by the Lord President and his colleagues sets this question for ever at rest. What we have stated from the beginning has now been confirmed by this high authority, that the powers which the statute confers upon the Church courts are purely ministerial. It recognises in them no right of examination or trial of the professors, either before or after admission. It merely commits to the presbytery within whose bounds the professor-elect resides, the duty of seeing the genuine copy of the Confession of Faith subscribed by him, if he should present himself before them for that purpose; and their office terminates the moment that the act of administering the legal test is performed. We doubt whether the exclusion of Mr. M'Douall from the Hebrew Chair will be regarded by the clerical supporters of the test as at all an adequate compensation for the total abrogation of their fancied powers of superintendence and control over the seats of learning.'

Failures in Great Britain and Ireland.—To the 1st of December, according to calculations made, the number of failures in Great Britain has been 250; and as regards the amounts, in the following proportions:—

London	£10,000,000
Liverpool	3,000,000
Manchester	2,250,000
Glasgow	3,000,000
Other places, including Leeds, Newcastle, Sunderland, Shields, Bristol, Dublin, and Waterford....	5,000,000
	£23,250,000

The Ten Hours' Bill.—An important meeting was held at Todmorden, on Monday, of the central committees of Lancashire and Yorkshire, Mr. Joseph Hurst in the chair. The Chairman having opened the proceedings, the meeting was addressed by several delegates, urging the necessity of the re-organization of the various local short-time committees; and expressing their regret that the millowners should attempt to get the factory hands to sign an eleven hours' petition, without giving the ten hours' clause a fair trial. Mr. Mullineux, secretary to the Lancashire Central Short-time Committee, made several statements as to the means used by many masters in Lancashire, to coerce the hands to sign the petition; but said that in nearly all cases the masters had failed in their attempts. Letters were read from Lord Ashley and other members of the House, expressing their determination to assist the factory operatives in boldly maintaining the ten hours' clause. The meeting separated, after several hours' deliberation, and having passed several resolutions unanimously.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Markinch.—Wonderful Restoration of Sight.—A man well up in years, who has been residing here for a considerable time back, and who has for the space of four years been entirely blind, was agreeably surprised the other morning to experience something like a regaining of sight. At first he seemed to half doubt the reality, until the growing restoration of his sight convinced him. Nothing could exceed his joy when he found his eye-sight fully regained, and with high heart he praised the wonder-working power.—*Fifeshire Journal.*

The Iniquitously Unequal Tax.—The tax on advertisements is an iniquitously unequal tax. The duty on an advertisement of three lines for the recovering a lost reticule is the same in amount as the duty on the long advertisement of our greatest and wealthiest railway company announcing its business arrangements for the next six months. The wealthiest insurance company in the empire is taxed no more for the publication of its long and tempting advertisement, than the poor cook or housemaid for her notice that she wants a new place.—*Daily News*

International Copyright.—In conformity with the treaty lately concluded between Prussia and England relative to copyright, two editions of the German translation of Bulwer's "Lucretia" have been seized at Berlin, and the publishers prosecuted.—*Morning Chronicle.*

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* Oxford Tract, No. X., pp. 3, 5.

† Edinburgh Review, April, 1839.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In Paris there have been rumours that King Louis Philippe was to abdicate in favour of his grandson, in order that, before his demise, he might give the Duc de Nemours the benefit of a little practice under paternal supervision; and in the north there has been a rumour that King Louis Philippe was dead. Obvious probabilities act as a premium on the circulation of such reports. They also show the uneasy state of politicians speculating on contingencies in the event of Louis Philippe's departure.

According to the Paris journals of Friday, the King's health was satisfactory. The slight cold with which his Majesty had been affected during some days had not been entirely cured, but its effects were hourly disappearing. The King attended to business, and received M. Guizot frequently, to learn the progress made in the preparation of the speech to be pronounced by his Majesty at the opening of the Chambers on Tuesday (yesterday).

The reform banquets are continuing their career in France. One was held on the 21st at Vienne (Isère), at which not fewer than 580 persons sat down to table. M. Jacquier de Terrebasse, formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was in the chair, and the company is described as containing an unusual number of the better ranks of society. The King's health was not proposed, but the toast of "To the sincerity of our representative institutions—to governmental probity," was received with repeated acclamations. The same day another reform banquet took place at Grenoble, which was also most numerously attended.

Count Colloredo and General Radowitz, envoys extraordinary of Austria and Prussia to the conference on Swiss affairs, which was originally to be held at Neufchatel, arrived at Paris on Friday. The English Ambassador was not present. "At eleven o'clock this forenoon," says the *Times'* Paris letter of Saturday, "they waited on M. Guizot, who, although suffering from the *grippe*, felt obliged to receive them. They are still (at one o'clock) in conference. No doubt the subject of their deliberation is the situation of Switzerland, which Austria regards with undiminished horror; but you may depend upon it that the French Government will not interfere. It is reported in the best informed circles that a confederation of Lombardy, Modena, and Parma, is about to take place in support of the Austrian interests."

The *Constitutionnel* expresses itself in indignant terms relative to a slight offered on Friday to Prince Adam Czartoryski, the well-known Polish refugee, who has lost nearly the whole of his immense fortune by his firm adherence to the cause of Poland. A dinner was to have been given to him in Lemardelay's Great Room, in the Rue Richelieu, by his friends and admirers, some of whom went over from this country for the occasion, when on the arrival of the Prince, the Princess, and his own immediate party, he was informed that, by an order of the prefect of police, *given one hour before the time appointed for the dinner*, according to the express desire of M. Guizot, the compliment which his friends intended to pay was not to be permitted. The *Constitutionnel* declares that M. Guizot acted so unhandsomely merely to please M. de Metternich.

SPAIN.

General Espartero was expected to arrive shortly at Madrid.

Letters from Madrid, of the 20th, announce the probable resignation, at no distant date, of General Narvaez, and the formation of a new Ministry, composed of M. Pidal, and others of the French party. The following is an extract from the *Times* correspondence:—

Dec. 20.—A rumour was current last night and this morning to the effect, that Narvaez had resigned. On inquiry I find, that though matters have not gone so far as yet, nothing seems more likely than that such an event will take place before long. The opinion is general, that Narvaez cannot hold out much longer against the powerful opposition of the Queen-Mother, who, by dint of cajolery and intimidation, exercises almost complete influence over the Royal mind. Her Majesty, it is true, occasionally revolts against those who would keep her in restraint; but so completely is she surrounded by the creatures of her mother, that it is feared she must succumb. Mon, Pidal, and the others of the French party, appear to be certain of their triumph, and their return to power is looked upon as close at hand. The question of the impeachment of the late Ministers is what renders the position of Narvaez so critical. A Cabinet Council was held last night, at which, it is said, he declared himself decidedly opposed to it; and it is inferred that, if he have not already resigned, he will do so before long—unless some unforeseen event takes place. The friends of Espartero seem to think, that his presence in Madrid at this moment might have the effect of changing the appearance of affairs; and it is even whispered, that Narvaez himself would not be the person to regret most his arriva

According to the same authority, some negotiations had been going on between some persons of influence and the Count de Montemolin, in which Narvaez is more than suspected to have a hand. The terms of the proposed arrangement are, that on the condition of the Salique law being re-established in Spain, and of the complete restitution of the honours and rights of Infantes of Spain to Don Carlos and his family, as before the civil war, the Count of Montemolin should recognise the sovereignty of Queen Isabella, and the actual institutions of the Spanish monarchy. The Count had not returned any decided answer.

ITALY

The death of the Archduchess Marie Louisa, widow of the late Emperor Napoleon, the Duchess of Parma and Piacenza, occurred at Parma on the 17th. Her malady, which commenced on the 8th, was a violent rheumatic fever, complicated with an acute affection of the chest. She was fifty-six years of age. This event will, under the term of the treaty of Vienna of 1815, confirmed by a later one of 1844, involve the separation of Pontremoli and its territory from the archduchy of Tuscany and its annexation to Parma. The recent agitation and preparations for armed resistance when such a transfer was feared as a consequence of the cession of Lucca to Tuscany will not be forgotten, and accordingly serious fears are entertained for the tranquillity of this border district of the states.

The first serious discussion which took place in the new Roman council of state, and the result of which we have already reported, has developed a difference of opinion between the majority of that body and those who are supposed to express the sentiments of the Pope. The question was the publicity of the debates. Count Luigi Mastai, a nephew of the Pope, spoke against it, declaring that it would constitute a serious encroachment on the prerogatives of the sovereign. The president reminded the council that his holiness had already expressed himself unfavourable in regard to the publicity of the debates. After speeches in favour of publicity, by Councillors Lauri and M. Minghetti, the question being put to the vote, was carried in favour of publicity by a majority of twenty to four.

Letters from Naples of the 16th announce the continued prevalence of popular demonstrations in that city and in Sicily, indicating the same fermentation as we have so often lately reported. On the evening of the 14th, at Naples, a body of several hundred citizens paraded the town, shouting aloud the usual popular cries in favour of the Pope, the Italian league, reform, &c. They proceeded by the main street, the Via Toldo, to the hotel of the Nuncio, where they repeated these cries. They next returned to the palace, near which they were encountered by the police and the military, and a collision ensued, in which several were wounded. A gendarmes, wounded by a sword-cane, soon afterwards died. One police-soldier was killed in the square, and two others dangerously wounded. The assembly was not dispersed until eight o'clock. At Messina, Marshal Landi, whose previous acts had rendered him so obnoxious, finding it impossible to remain with safety in his usual residence, withdrew into the fortress, where, with the garrison, he shut himself up. All communication between the fortress and the town had ceased.

A convention has been concluded between the Austrian Government and the Pope, by which the Austrians consent to withdraw their troops from the city of Ferrara, but without abandoning or relinquishing their right to reoccupy it at any future period when it might become desirable to them. The *Piedmontese Gazette*, of the 23rd instant, states that pursuant to this convention two companies of Swiss in the service of the Pope left Bologna on the 17th for Ferrara, to replace the Austrian troops to be withdrawn.

SWITZERLAND.

Probability of Austrian Intervention. — The *Times* publishes the following important communication from Vienna, under date December 18:—

The Austrian Cabinet appears determined to interfere by force in the internal affairs of Switzerland. The official article published in the *Austrian Observer* of yesterday, amounts nearly to a declaration of war, and has produced there an immense sensation, not only amongst our high aristocracy, but also amongst the friends and partizans of the Prince Metternich, who were little accustomed to so violent a language on the part of the Chancellor of State. Persons acquainted with the court of Austria, however, can easily account for it. The Emperor Ferdinand, notwithstanding the extreme weakness of his mind and character, is a zealous Catholic. The Empress, who governs him, and is a strenuous supporter of Prince Metternich, has constantly taken the most lively interest in the fate of the seven cantons of Catholic Switzerland. Her Majesty often receives M. Hurter, of Schaffhausen, a distinguished writer, who, after having embraced the Catholic religion, was appointed historiographer and councillor of the Court of Vienna. M. Hurter, M. Yarke, another neophyte, and several other warm partizans of the cause of Jesuitism, have long enjoyed the favour of the Empress, who, on this occasion, has employed all her influence over her weak husband and the Chancellor of State, to drive them to adopt extreme measures. The high clergy, on its side, has displayed, ever since the fall of Lucerne, an incredible activity. The Archbishop of Vienna has almost daily interviews with Prince Metternich, who, being now debilitated in mind and body, submits every day more and more to the influence of the priests. Formerly he regarded them as the mere supporters of his system of government. In his old age he courts them for the salvation of his soul. I can assure you, on undoubted authority, that Count Colloredo and General Radowitz, who have just left for Berlin and Paris, have been instructed to urge those two Cabinets to join in a formal declaration of war against the Federal majority of Switzerland.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 17th inst., the acknowledged organ of Prince Metternich, contains an article relative to the reply of the Swiss Diet to the respective notes of the Austrian, French, and Prussian Governments. The bitter and menacing tone of this effusion forebodes but little good. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* regards the note as almost equivalent to a declaration of war. It is sufficiently clear, says the *Cologne Gazette*, from this article, that Austria, Prussia, and France are determined to act boldly, in opposition to the late decrees of the Diet.

The Canton of Neufchatel had tendered to the Vorort the fine of 300,000f. Swiss, imposed on it by the Diet; but only 121f. being in specie, and the remainder in bills and notes of individual citizens of the canton, of every class and condition, generally for small sums, in some cases as low as 100f., the tender was declined by the Federal executive. A letter from Berne, of the 23rd inst., announces, however, that the Neufchatel Government had given bills on Paris for the 300,000f.

The cantonal government of the states of the Sonderbund were in process of formation, and in every case the Liberal party were in a majority. At Lucerne, Dr. Steiger had been chosen vice-avoyer in the grand council.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The intelligence by the latest arrivals is not important. The arrival of the President's Message was daily expected in the Mersey. It appears, according to the *Republicano*, a journal published in Mexico, that a sufficient number of members had at last assembled at Queretaro; and letters direct from that place, announce the organization of congress on the 2nd, and the choice of its president and vice-president. The names of these functionaries are—President, Senor Eodey, deputy from Guaxanato; and Vice-President, Senor Hernandez, deputy from Durango. Other advices state that the whereabout of Santa Anna was not exactly known, but it was believed that he was secreted at Vera Cruz, waiting for an opportunity to escape. The *Arco Iris* of the 18th, on the other hand, says that Santa Anna had arrived at Orizaba with 1,500 ragged followers, but gives no hints as to his future movements.

The nominations for the presidency by conventions are as follows:—For President, J. P. Hale, Abolitionist; Z. Taylor, Native. Vice-President, Leicester King, Abolitionist; H. A. S. Dearborn, Native.

Mr. A. Gallatin had published a pamphlet on the subject of peace with Mexico, which had caused considerable excitement. Speaking of it, the *New York Express* of the 2d says:—"It is the message of the venerable and aged patriarch and patriot to his country, his advice to them on the verge of the grave, and happy is it for us that he has been spared to us, sound in body and in mind, to leave such a legacy of moderation and wisdom to his countrymen."

The following is an extract from one of the abolition papers:—

The people of the United States will be interested—and generally pleased—to learn that Mr. Adams expects to be at his post in Congress at the opening of the session. The delicate health of Mrs. Adams requires a milder climate for winter than that of Massachusetts, and Mr. Adams himself thinks he shall winter more comfortably at Washington than at Quincy. Besides, he feels that he is bound, by duty to his constituents, to be found at his post as long as he has any remnant of strength that he can employ in their service. He observed that the only national question on which he now feels any deep interest is that of slavery, with the Mexican war, its adjunct. On this, his patriotic anxieties are intense and unceasing. He has had a great longing to see the question of slavery brought to issue in his day. When he read Mr. Calhoun's late declaration, that "the issue is before us, and *it must be met*," Mr. Adams said he exclaimed aloud—"God grant that I may see it!" But there is little hope of bringing the North to a united issue on this question in our day, or until a far more thorough preparation of the Northern mind for the maintenance of its own rights against the encroachments of the slave power.

Cuba is not the only West India topic that now engages the attention of American journalists, but in a kindred tone and spirit, promotive of independence or annexation to the United States, editorial articles are appearing in influential newspapers in relation to the British Islands.

WEST INDIES.

The recent measures of the Imperial Parliament for the gradual removal of het protective duty in favour of British colonial produce were still the all-absorbing topic at Jamaica and in the islands. The papers swarm with petitions to be presented to the two houses of Parliament.

Among the notable events (says the *Jamaica Times*) we have to announce the arrival of the King of the Mosqueto territory, in her Majesty's ship "Alarm," attended by Patrick Walker, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's diplomatic agent, and consul-general at Bluefields, and Dr. Green, member of his Mosquetian Majesty's council. His sable Majesty, who is about fifteen years of age, was received with all the honours due to royalty, and has been the object of great attention among all classes of the inhabitants. A grand ball was given by his Excellency the Governor in honour of the occasion; also congratulatory addresses presented by committees of both branches of the legislature.

The Guiana Court of Policy had adopted the following:—

"That this court having duly considered the petitions for Reform, are of opinion that it is not expedient at the present moment, to agitate any change in the present constitution of the colony. The court, however, will, when the proper time arrives, support the introduction of a House of Assembly and Council, as the only Reform that would be satisfactory or beneficial to the colony at large." Thus, says the *Congregational Record*, the most violent opposers of Reform adopt the petition of the Radical Reformers, and declare themselves favourable to it as the only satisfactory proposition—the question now comes, *when will the proper time arrive?*—Mr. Croal says now:—on which account he voted against the resolution, by which it is procrastinated.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Indian papers contain a rumour, that Lord Hardinge had suggested the removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Simla.

Ciceroacchio, the well-known Roman Patriot, has placarded the walls of the Eternal City with the following protestation:—"I, Angelo Brunetti, better known as Ciceroacchio, find it necessary to announce, that I have no connexion with place-beggars, and cannot procure situations for needy persons. I am a simple man, earning my bread for my family by honest industry. I do not frequent antechambers, or the halls of great people. It is made known to me, that people are going about collecting money by way of tribute to me, as a man who ought to be supported at the public expense. These men are impostors, and traffic on public credulity. My only wish is to do my duty as a citizen, and to forward the interests of the dwellers in the noblest land the sun ever shone upon—the land of Pio Nono!"

The King of Bavaria has spontaneously abolished the censorship of the press. The decree is dated on the 16th instant, and is to take effect on the 1st of January, 1848.

Tahitians in Paris.—Admiral Bruat has brought some young Tahitians to Paris, the eldest of whom, a lad of sixteen, is a nephew of Queen Pomare, and is named Tarürü. They are all dressed like pupils of the schools; but Tarürü is allowed to wear a hat, probably as a mark of respect to his royal blood. The boys are directed by an officer of the royal navy, who acts as their interpreter. At present, they amuse themselves in sight-seeing, but will soon begin their studies. They have visited several theatres and *bonbon* shops, with the contents of which they are particularly delighted. The Government has taken upon itself the charge and expense of their education.

The Cholera.—The official accounts from Russia describe the cholera as fast subsiding in all the provinces. At Moscow, the cases averaged twenty-five a day, about seventeen being fatal. The *Universal Russian Gazette* gives the following report of the state of the cholera in Russia:—From the 29th November to

the 6th December, 231 persons were attacked in Moscow, of whom 112 died; although on an average the daily number of cases (33) is rather greater than last week, yet the number of deaths is gradually decreasing. Since the first appearance of this epidemic in Moscow to the 6th December, 2,795 persons were attacked, of whom 1,419 have died. The accounts which have been received here at St. Petersburg during the last week, from various parts of the kingdom, are of a calming nature. The epidemic has scarcely spread further, and everywhere decreased in intensity. A letter from Mossul, frontier of Persia, of the 31st of October, states that the cholera had made its appearance there quite unexpectedly, and had carried off every one whom it had attacked. The Pasha at once forbade the sale of fruit to the troops, and ordered them to proceed to a camp at some distance from the town. The appearance of this dreadful visitor caused the more alarm from the fact of there being only two physicians in the place.

In the sitting of the state of Darmstadt of the 21st inst., a motion was made for the abolition of all laws preventing the Jews from taking a full share in the civil rights of the country. The motion was seconded, and referred to a committee.

The Polish Trials.—The King of Prussia has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Kosinski, one of the most prominent leaders in the late insurrection, to imprisonment, for what term is not mentioned. It is probable that a similar commutation will take place respecting all the other prisoners now under sentence of death.

The *Francfort Gazette* of the 21st publishes an Imperial ukase by the Emperor Nicholas, dated St. Petersburg, 20th November, which permits the peasant serfs throughout the monarchy to purchase the property of their masters when sold by public auction. By such purchase they acquire all the rights attached to the property.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Worship of Juggernaut, &c.—A quarterly meeting of proprietors was held on Wednesday at the East India House. Mr. H. St. George Tucker presided. Mr. Poynder brought forward a motion condemnatory of the payment made by the East India Company in support of the worship of Juggernaut; the motion was postponed. Mr. Poynder read the following statement on the subject:—

Account of the Ruth Jattra at Pooree.—The Juggernaut festival at Pooree has passed away with its usual accompaniments of moral degradation and physical suffering. On the day of showing the idol not less than 180,000 deluded mortals surrounded the car and shouted victory to their god. It is impossible to believe that the local officers of the British Government are aware of the impure and mischievous character of the exhibitions at Pooree, or can attentively consider what the effects are upon the mass of the people. It is unnatural and inconsistent with the character of the day, that the Government should be found supporting such a system of pollution and demoralization. Its public orgies cannot be described, which an enlightened and Christian Government support. The paucity of dead before the festival rendered the jackals voracious, for, on the return of the Ruth Jattra, those scavengers are always at hand in great numbers.

Rajah of Sattara.—Mr. Sullivan made a motion for inquiring into the case of the late Rajah of Sattara.—Mr. G. Thompson, in seconding the motion, said he would bring the subject forward at every court until justice was done to the character of the late rajah, who had fallen a victim; in fact, he was a murdered man. The agent at Benares had more than two years ago reported to the Bombay Government that he was fast sinking from the effect of the climate of Benares, which was very different from the part of India in which he was born. He had repeatedly memorialized the Government for permission to remove from Benares to some other part of India, the climate of which was more congenial to his constitution, but no attention was paid to his request. It was his dying wish that a full investigation should take place into all the charges that had been brought against him. The Chairman said he would not go into a case which had already been decided in that court seven or eight times. As soon as the Court knew of the Rajah's complaint, a despatch was sent out authorizing his abode where he thought proper. He should move that the Court be adjourned.—Mr. G. Thompson opposed an adjournment, and spoke in indignant terms of the treatment of the late rajah; being several times called to order by the Chairman, who stated that Mr. Thompson was acting the part of a calumniator.—After some further remarks the Court was adjourned by a majority of 27 to 6.

Newspapers and Railways.—The sale of newspapers and periodicals at the different railway stations in London is becoming so profitable, that the companies now exact a rent from the venders for the privilege. It is said that the sale of papers and periodicals at the London-bridge station returns a profit of ten guineas a-week, and that the directors have put the privilege up to competition at a high figure. The rent payable for this privilege at the Euston-station is at the rate of £60 per annum, though, until lately, the privilege was accorded free of payment.—*Railway Times.*

Abolition of Capital Punishments.—The *Liverpool Albion*, of Monday, says:—"An address to the Queen, praying for the remission of the capital sentence recently passed in this town on two individuals left for execution, is now in course of signature. In the case of Speed, the memorialists point to the absence of malice, and to the fact of his being a sober and industrious man, who was impelled to the act by the desire to save his children from misery. The case of the other culprit, for the murder of his wife, is not alluded to. The memorialists say, 'That, to the depraved portion of the witnesses of the execution (and it is to be feared that this class is particularly attracted to such scenes) your petitioners feel that the sacredness of human life is rather denied than affirmed by its deliberate public extinction, and that familiarity with the spectacle of violent death feeds the brutality which would lead to the commission of murder.'"

IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland held a Privy Council on Thursday afternoon, at which a proclamation was adopted declaring the Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage to be in force, from and after the 29th December, in certain districts specified. The proclamation includes the whole counties of Limerick and Tipperary. Also baronies in several other counties, as follows:—Clare—The baronies of Bunratty, Tulla, Islands, Inchiquin, and Clonderlaw. Waterford—the baronies of Glenahiry and Upperthird. King's County—The baronies of Clonlish, Ballybrit, Eglish, and Garrycastle. Roscommon—The baronies of Athlone, Ballintobbir, Roscommon, Ballymoe, Boyle; the parishes of Crieve, Kilcamsey, Kilnemanagh, and Kilcola, in the barony of Frenchpark. Leitrim—The baronies of Leitrim, Mohill, and Carrigallen. Cavan—The baronies of Clonmahon, Tullybunes, and Upper Loughtee. Longford—The baronies of Longford, Granard, and Ardagh.

According to the *Limerick Chronicle*, the Special Commission for Limerick will commence on the 4th January. The Judges are to be Chief Justices Blackburn and Doherty. There are 124 prisoners for trial, of whom 100 are expected to come before the Special Commission.

The Irish journals continue to report extensive clearances of the cottier tenantry as going on in many parts of the island.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Hennelly, a carman, was murdered near the Bridge at Castlebar, on Monday, by some ruffians, who beat him until they had broken several of his bones. Three men were subsequently captured by the townspeople, on suspicion.

On the 8th inst., Greer, a civil officer of Armagh, was murdered by one Spears, on whom he came to serve a notice: Spears, aided by his wife, beat the man to death with his own stick.

The *Tipperary Free Press* recounts a case of intimidation. "About four o'clock on Friday morning, as a servant-boy of Mr. Charles Blackmore, Rathcoole, was about going to Clonmel, from his farm at Ballintoher, two men unknown met him at the gate; one of them stepped aside, whilst the other inquired if Frank Morris were within. He was told he was looking after his master's sheep. The man then handed him the following:—

'Take notice, Frank Morris, that if you don't give up minding Clearagh, that one month will not pass by until you may have your bearer. This is the last warning.

'A Determined Murderer.'

The notice was rolled up and tied in brown paper, and the boy was told to give it to Morris, and that they would call again. No cause can be assigned for this outrage, except that Morris is considered a careful and faithful servant."

On Sunday night last, as Major M'Lean was returning in his gig from Shannon Harbour to his residence, Blackwater Lodge in King's County, some person stationed behind a wall fired at him: the ball whistled past the Major's ear.

Several notices have been posted in different places in the parishes of Geashill and Newtown, Tullamoore Union, threatening any person who would dare pay poor-rates. The notices also made reference to the collector. The secretary of a Relief Committee in the same union has also been threatened.

The *Boyle Gazette* announces that the example of Lord Crofton has been followed by the flight of another resident nobleman, Lord Clements; who was among the earliest in the field to aid in relieving the late distress by distributing food to the destitute. He has been driven away by threats against his life.

Resistance to the payment of poor-rates continues general in Clare, as well as in Fermanah, Armagh, and Tyrone. In Down, Rockite notices have made their appearance.

Threatening Notices against Roman Catholic Clergymen.—The *Leinster Express*, a Conservative journal, contains the subjoined extraordinary announcement:—"The following notice, a copy of which has been received by the parish priest of Mountrath, and other Roman Catholic clergymen in the 'West-end' of the Queen's county, exhibits a truly alarming state of society. The notice was posted in Dublin on the 15th instant:—

December 15, 1847.

Rev. Sir,—I am directed to enclose you a copy of this resolution of a body of Protestants:—"Resolved, That since we perceive the government so backward in defending the lives of its present Protestant landlords, tenants, and clergymen, we do form ourselves into a body, and swear by a crucified Christ, that for the life of every Protestant landlord, tenant, or clergyman, we will *take the life of the parish priest* of that *parish* where the deed was committed: and this we swear to perform by the truth of the Gospel, throughout all the counties in Ireland—we being determined to see what effect making a few parishes *vacant* will have."

To Rev. Patrick Fitzpatrick, parish Mountrath.

We would request you to make this known also to your curate, Rev. John M'Mahon."

The same journal has an article highly lauding the Rev. Michael O'Connor, parish priest of Kyle, for his admirable conduct in denouncing the threatening notice against Sir Charles Coote, and his exertions during many years to preserve tranquillity. It is stated that Sir Charles Coote and his family are about to leave the country.

Barbarous Murder in Longford.—The *Longford Journal* says:—"On Wednesday night last, an armed party attacked the house of a quiet, inoffensive man, a pensioner from the band of the Longford militia, named Leavy, residing about five miles from this town, in the county of Leitrim, near Drumlish, and shot him dead, sitting at his own fire. On receiving the shot his body tumbled into the fire, where it was found dreadfully burned."

The *Tyrone Constitution* states that that county, heretofore one of the most peaceable in Ireland, now exhibits symptoms of agrarian disturbance, and that notices, signed "Molly Maguire," have been served upon several magistrates and others, including the proprietor of that journal.

Dreadful Attack.—On last Wednesday night, a most daring attempt at robbery had been made on the premises of Michael Mulvany, Esq., Beakstown Mills. About one o'clock at night, a party of men came to his house, and two of them succeeded in getting over a wall eight or nine feet high, by the aid of a rope slung across the wall; they were proceeding to break open one of the doors, when they were heard by a man of Mr. Mulvany's, who ran out and grappled with one of the robbers, the other making his escape. A most dreadful conflict ensued, the robber endeavouring to strike the man with a heavy sword which he carried for the purpose—the man evading the fatal blow, fired a pistol shot at the robber, and slightly wounding him, succeeded in wresting the sword from him and making him prisoner. Too much publicity cannot be given to the conduct of that faithful servant, who at the risk of his life guarded the property of his master.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

PRIESTS' DENUNCIATIONS.

The *Morning Chronicle*, at the request of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, has published a correspondence between his Lordship and Dr. M'Hale, the R.C. Archbishop of Tuam. Lord Arundel addressed a letter to the Archbishop on the subject of priestly denunciations from the altar, followed by the speedy death of the denounced. These practices have heavily oppressed his lordship, "as a faithful son of the holy Catholic church," with grief. He asks:—

Can nothing be done to remove from us so heavy a scandal? What comfort and security would be brought to many a confiding Catholic by the speedy and stern censure of ecclesiastical discipline upon the offenders?

The Archbishop replies at some length, but he never once meets the question fairly on its own merits. He contrasts the state of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland and in England, and the state of society in the two kingdoms. He says:—

No provocation, it must be avowed, can excuse the hideous crimes of some of the peasantry. If religion were entirely out of the question, good taste and a sense of propriety should check the use of language of which the awkward fashion is sometimes as reprehensible as the idea which it may convey. Still, I would implore of your lordship to plead for us from your English friends, when contrasting the two countries, the consideration of the different circumstances in which the two countries are placed. It is not to extenuate crime, that is out of the question; but within the range of lawful regimens it might as well be said that the ordinary dietary suited to a sound man is also fitted for one in the last stage of sickness and exhaustion, as that the same course of instruction and discipline adapted to the well-adjusted relations of English society would be equally efficacious in restoring the shattered form of society in Ireland.

This is the style of argument—certainly employed after an "awkward fashion,"—of the whole epistle. The Archbishop seems the advocate for the denouncing priest, not the upright prelate seeking to remove such a scandal from his church. Here is his defence, for such it is, of the practice. The assertion that denunciations "by name" are not the practice in Ireland, is no doubt true, but it is a mere quibble; the denounced is always known:—

Public denunciations of persons by name, whatever be their misdeeds, are not the practice in Ireland. The duties, however, of all, without exception, as they are contained in the code of Christian morality, come within the legitimate sphere of the priest's instructions. With regard to the observations of some not being amenable to the discipline of the Catholic Church, I have only to remark, that justice and humanity do not exclusively belong, or at least should not, to any peculiar body of Christians, and that the inculcation of those duties should form the theme of every pastor's instructions. True, the Catholic pastor cannot subject the violators of justice or humanity not belonging to the Catholic Church to its rigorous penances and satisfactions, but that does not preclude the right of denouncing aggressions on the rights of justice and humanity belonging to his flock from any quarter. Such was the feeling, such, too, the practice of the ancient fathers who denounced the cruelties and persecutions of pagans and heretics against their flocks without thinking they were guilty of any inroad on the rights of others.

We may instance Major Mahon's case as a proof that there is no occasion to "name." The assertion of the "Irish peer," on which we commented last week, that Major Mahon *was* denounced, as all along described, remains, as far as we have seen, uncontradicted.—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

Horrible Narrative.—We extract the following from the *Halifax Morning Post* of the 1st inst.:—"The schooner Caroline, from Savannah for Bath, encountered heavy gales after the 26th of October, had all her provisions washed over, and, on the 10th ult. the crew had been six days without food or water. In this situation they cast lots as to who should die to save the lives of the others, and the lot fell on a large Irishman, named Charles Brown, who was the only man with a knife on board, and threatened to plunge it into any one who would attempt to carry out the fatal change. Hereupon a lad of 19, belonging to Wales, offered to die first, as he was the youngest, and Brown was about to stick him with his knife, when the captain struck Brown with an adze, and killed him. They drew off his blood and drank it, cutting his body in stripes to eat. On the morning of the 13th, three vessels hove in sight, and the three survivors were rescued, their lives beyond doubt having been saved by drinking the horrid liquid. Two of the survivors arrived safe in Philadelphia, the other one was in a vessel bound for the West Indies."

Elections for Marriage Portions.—On Monday, three young women, educated in the school founded by Mr. Rainey, the celebrated brewer, in St. George's-in-the-East, were elected to receive the marriage portions of £100 each, for good and virtuous conduct since leaving the establishment. These marriage portions are annually given by order of the benevolent founder of these schools.

Lord Winchelsea has addressed a letter to his "fellow-countrymen," calling upon them, "at this hour of national apostasy and infidelity," rather to "bury themselves under the ruins of their country" than consent to the admission of the Jews to Parliament. The sapient peer does not describe the *modus operandi*.

ORIGINAL

THE EARL OF HARROWBY expired at Sandon-hall, Staffordshire, on Sunday morning. On Wednesday last he completed his 85th year, and was then in cheerful spirits. On Friday morning he was assailed by alarming symptoms, and by noon that day his illness assumed the most dangerous aspect, so much so that letters were despatched to the different members of the family, apprising them of the precarious condition of his lordship. He continued to decline rapidly, up to the hour of his dissolution, without any favourable change. The noble Earl has held various appointments in the State some years ago. On the Earl of Liverpool's accession to office, in 1812, the noble lord (who had been created viscount and earl in 1809) was appointed Lord President of the Council, which place he held up to the formation of the Right Hon. George Canning's administration in 1827, a case unparalleled on record. Of late years the deceased earl had avoided all interference in political affairs, although a staunch Tory of the old school, for his increasing years and the infirmities consequent on his extreme age, precluded an active exertion on behalf of his political friends. He was nominated to the Privy Council as far back as 1790; was a governor of the Charter-house; a doctor of civil law; a trustee of the British Museum; a commissioner for building churches; a Fellow of the Society of Arts; and High Steward of Tiverton. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Viscount Sandon.

SUPPORT OF MISSIONS IN INDIA.—It is stated on good authority that the Court of Directors have issued an order, requiring all their servants, civil and military, to abstain from taking part in the proceedings of the Missionary Societies in India. A Calcutta paper, of considerable circulation and influence, the *Friend of India*, argues strongly against the necessity, and therefore against the propriety, of such an order, at least for the presidency of Bengal.

NORWAY *v.* ENGLAND.—We boast of our religious liberty—Norway is far ahead of us. For two years a system has been in operation which comprises the following rules:—

No member of any Nonconformist church whatever can be bound to pay imposts which shall be employed for the maintenance of the Church of the State.

There is no distinction between the members of different confessions of the same state, either as relates to their civil rights or to their obligations as citizens.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.—MR. WILKINSON AND MR. DAWSON.—On Tuesday evening (says the *Cheltenham Free Press*) a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held at the Town-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent act of the Board of Directors of the Cheltenham Proprietary College, towards their theological tutor, the Rev. W. F. Wilkinson. There was a very large attendance. On the platform were Mr. George Dawson, M.A., of Birmingham; Humphrey Brown, Esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury; Dr. Wright, President of the Cheltenham Literary and Philosophical Institution; J. Richards, Esq., Mayor of Tewkesbury, &c. Mr. Dawson, M.A., Mr. Solly, Mr. Calder (Wesleyan), Mr. A. M. Brown (Independent), Mr. G. E. Williams, and Mr. H. Brown, M.P., were the principal speakers. The following were the resolutions adopted:—

That while this meeting would of course fully recognize the right of corporate or private bodies to censure or dismiss the persons they employ, they feel it a duty to express their strong conviction, that the great cause of popular instruction would be most seriously compromised by the late attempt of the Directors of the Cheltenham College to make the friends or supporters of literary institutions responsible for the opinions of lecturers at those institutions, on subjects unconnected with their lectures.

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the course which has been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Cheltenham College, in passing a vote of censure on the Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, A.M., the theological tutor, for proposing a resolution of thanks to Mr. Dawson, for his two valuable lectures on "The Characteristics and Tendencies of the Age," is most unwise and tyrannical,

A resolution was also adopted for sending a statement of the proceedings when printed to Lord John Russell, requesting him to bestow the first church living in his power on Mr. Wilkinson. Mr. Solly stated, that the pupils at Cheltenham College, undeterred by the threats held out, were about to present a testimonial to Mr. Wilkinson.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH on Joseph Speed has been commuted by the Home Secretary.

THE INVASION BUGBEAR.—Lord Ellesmere has come forth with a strong appeal in favour of strengthening the national defences. The *Times* publishes a letter from him, more than two columns in length, full of animated and close reasoning. The writer excuses his appearance in the journal, rather than in his own House of Parliament, on the ground of infirm health. Without discussing the discretion of the avowals that have been made, Lord Ellesmere declares, that he has long entertained the same fears, and been cognizant of the same facts as those stated by "P." in the *Morning Chronicle*.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING AT AYLESBURY.—A public meeting, called by the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association, with special reference to the case of John Simonds, the Buckinghamshire church-rate victim, was held at Aylesbury, on Thursday evening, the 23rd instant. It is a curious coincidence that the County Hall, in which the meeting took place, is the same hall in which Simonds will be tried. Dr. T. Price and Mr. E. Miall were present as a deputation from London. — Olave, Esq., took the chair, and several of the Dissenting ministers of the town and neighbourhood were around him. The audience was considered a large one, and took a most intelligent interest in the speeches addressed to them. It seemed to be a pretty general opinion, that if the Dean of Hereford, who had resisted the commands of her Majesty, as ecclesiastical sovereign, on the ground of conscience, and that too whilst enjoying the pay of the State, be not sentenced to undergo the penalties of a *præmunire*, the imprisonment of John Simonds, a Dissenter who, on the same plea, has disobeyed the order of a mere justice of the peace, can be nothing but the tyranny which power is very apt to commit upon weakness. Altogether, the meeting was one of great interest, and the collection made at the close of it was handed over to Mr. Simonds's committee for the benefit of himself and family.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, December 29.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

The morning papers publish the speech of the King of the French, as delivered to the Chambers yesterday afternoon, on the opening of the session. After a reference to the comparative prosperity of the country, his Majesty says:—

I am confident that the receipts will cover the expenses in the ordinary budget of the State, which shall shortly be presented to you.

A special bill will be submitted to you for reducing the price of salt, and diminishing postage on letters, to a degree consistent with the good state of our finances.

Bills on public instruction, prison discipline, and our Customs' tariffs, are already submitted to your deliberations. Other bills will be presented to you on various important subjects, particularly on commercial property, the mortgage system, the *Monts de Piété*, and the application of savings banks to fresh improvements in the condition of the working classes. It is my constant wish that my Government should labour, with your co-operation, in developing, at the same time, the morality and welfare of the people.

My relations with all the foreign powers give me the confidence that the peace of the world is secured. I hope that the progress of general civilization will accomplish itself everywhere by accordance between the governments and the people, without impairing internal order and the good relations of states.

A civil war has disturbed the happiness of Switzerland. My Government had come to an understanding with the Governments of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, in order to offer that neighbouring and friendly people an amicable mediation. Switzerland will, I hope, acknowledge that respect for the rights of all, and the maintenance of the basis of the Helvetic Confederation, which can alone insure to her the enduring conditions of happiness and security which Europe has wished to guarantee to her by treaties.

My Government, in accordance with that of the Queen of Great Britain, has just adopted measures which must at length succeed in restoring our commercial relations on the banks of the River Plate.

The King then alludes to the appointment of the Duke d'Aumale to the Governor-Generalship of Algiers, and concludes as follows:—

Gentlemen, the more I advance in life, the more I dedicate, with devotedness, to the service of France, to the care of her interests, dignity, and happiness, all the activity and strength that God has given me, and still vouchsafes me. Amidst the agitation that hostile and blind passions are fomenting, a conviction animates and supports me; it is that we possess, in the constitutional monarchy, in the union of the great powers of the state, sure means of overcoming all those obstacles, and of satisfying all interests, moral and material. Let us firmly maintain, according to the charter, social order, and all its conditions. Let us guarantee, according to the charter, the public liberties and all their developments. We shall transmit unimpaired to the generations that are to come after us the trust confided to us; and they will bless us for having founded and defended the edifice under shelter of which they will live happy and free.—*Morning Post.*

THE ELECTION OF DR. HAMPDEN.

HEREFORD, TUESDAY NIGHT.—This being the day appointed for the election of a bishop of this diocese, some time since rendered vacant by the translation of the Right Rev. Thomas Musgrave, D.D., to the Archbishopric of York, the interest, which has been for some weeks increasing, arrived at its highest pitch, and several hundred persons flocked into the city, at an early hour, to witness the proceedings. The election took place in the Cathedral, where the canons residentiary, the prebendaries, and the officials of the Cathedral were in attendance. The ordinary services in the church were read, and the Dean and Chapter then returned to the Chapter-house. The first business was the reading of the citatory letter. The *congé d'élire*, her Majesty's letter missive, and the names of the members of the capitular body were then read. After some further preliminary proceedings, the DEAN proceeded to say that a letter missive had been received from her Majesty, recommending the appointment of Dr. R. D. Hampden, Regius Professor in the University of Oxford, to the vacant bishopric.

Archdeacon MUSGRAVE observed that he had heard that the Bishop of Oxford had withdrawn his opposition to Dr. Hampden; and that it was not his Lordship's intention to cite him in the Ecclesiastical Court to test his orthodoxy. The DEAN thought that, in all such cases, some authentic evidence should be given. As no previous reference had been made to the matter he trusted it might not be further pursued.

The names of the canons were called, and their assent or dissent from the appointment of Dr. Hampden was taken. Two or three of the junior canons voted successively for Dr. Hampden.

On the name of Canon Huntingford being called, that gentleman immediately rose for the purpose of addressing the Dean and Chapter, and said that he felt bound to defer complying with the recommendation which had been sent down to them, until a competent tribunal should have pronounced to be well founded, or not, the sentiments expressed by so many bishops of the Church, and by so many members of one of the universities, on the orthodoxy of Dr. Hampden.

One or two other persons having tendered their assents, it became the duty of the Dean (Dr. Merewether) to record his vote.

The Dean of HEREFORD rose amidst breathless silence, and proceeded to address the assembly. He commenced:—

I am standing in the sanctuary of the Most High God; and, together with my brethren, the ordained ministers of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, am called upon, in the name of the Sovereign of this land, to choose and elect such a person as may be meet to be the bishop and pastor of this diocese.

He then set forth the various steps that had been taken by the Crown and himself, and the objections to Dr. Hampden, and continued:—

I did most humbly and most imploringly supplicate, that her Majesty might even yet be pleased to re-consider this earnest and disinterested prayer, to correct and amend the errors and misfortunes which have arisen, and still more seriously threaten us, from the ill-considered advice of a misinformed Minister, as, on other occasions, her Majesty's royal predecessors have done, and so avert the injury which must otherwise be inflicted on the Church, and pacify the outraged feelings of her members. And here, in the sight of God, in the midst of his temple, and in the performance of the priestly office, I solemnly protest, that it is no deficiency, in the smallest degree, of loyalty and humble devotion to our Sovereign. It is the dictate of my conscience, the conviction of my mind, which constrains me so to act *in averting the progress of infidelity, mockery of religion, and profaneness.* Upon these grounds I cannot vote for the election of Dr. Hampden as bishop of the vacant see of Hereford, and pastor of the cathedral church of which I am dean; and I do merely protest against this proceeding to-day, inasmuch as many persons have voted who are hereby honorary prebendaries, and have not complied with the statutes of this Church, which I have declared I will observe; and I protest against the majority which will be claimed, inasmuch as it is necessary for giving validity to a vote that the majority should include the dean and three canons residentiary. This protest I shall forward to the Crown, the bishop-elect (Dr. Hampden), and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A discussion then took place as to the right of honorary prebendaries to vote on the occasion—Mr. EVANS, one of the honorary canons, declaring that, on a former occasion, the Dean had given him a pledge that he would not oppose their votes. The DEAN said he had told the honorary canons that it was not for him to reject their votes, for he should leave that question for another tribunal to decide.

A further discussion took place as to the part taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury in reference to this appointment. The DEAN stated that, previous to the protest, which was signed by so many of the right reverend prelates, the Archbishop wrote to Lord John Russell pointing out the dangers that would result to the Church if the appointment were persisted in. Other bishops, too, had adopted the same course, although their names did not appear in the list. Archdeacon MUSGRAVE: I have not seen any notice taken of that circumstance. The Dean of HEREFORD: Well, I take notice of it, and I make the statement on my own responsibility.

The DEAN then proceeded to state the number of votes polled:—

For Dr. Hampden..3 Canons Residentiary.
5 Prebendaries of the old order.
6 Junior Prebendaries.
Against Dr. Hampden..The Dean.
1 Canon Residentiary.

The Canons Residentiary who voted in favour of Dr. Hampden were—Lord Saye and Sele, the Rev. H. H. Morgan, B.D., and the Venerable Archdeacon Musgrave; the Canon Residentiary who voted against Dr. Hampden was Dr. Huntingford.

Canon MORGAN moved that the election of Dr. Hampden should be declared according to the usual formalities. Lord SAYE and SELE seconded the motion. The DEAN remarked that having stated that there were for Dr. Hampden fourteen votes, against him two, it remained for the Chapter to say whether that was an election of Dr. Hampden or not. The statute required that there should be an unanimous assent and consent. After some discussion on this point, the motion proposed by Canon Morgan, and seconded by Lord Saye and Sele, was agreed to.

The DEAN: We have now to decree three certificates; one to the Crown, one to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one to the Bishop-elect. After some further remarks, Mr. R. Underwood, Mr. J. Burder, and Mr. Francis Hart Dyke, were appointed notaries; after which, the secular business of the day was brought to a close, and the Dean and Chapter returned to the choir, and proceeded with the usual services of the church.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.—The following pithy but cutting letter has been addressed to the Dean of Hereford, in reply to his to Lord John Russell:—

Woburn Abbey, Dec. 25.—Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 22nd instant, in which you intimate to me your intention of violating the law. I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, J. RUSSELL.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford.

The *Morning Chronicle* makes a statement which, if true, will fully account for the virulence of Dr. Merewether's opposition to the new appointment:—

We are enabled to state distinctly that the Dean of Hereford memorialized the Queen to give *him* the vacant bishopric; that the Queen referred his suit to the Prime Minister; and that the Prime Minister's rejection of the decanal solicitation was what first provoked the late obstreperous expression of self-sacrificing heroism. It is no mere conjecture, but an actual fact, that Dean Merewether was a disappointed suitor for promotion before he came out in the character of saint and martyr. Before "precluding himself from that which might otherwise have been his lot," he had done his very best to make sure of that particular "lot" called "bishopric of Hereford," and had most unmistakeably discovered that he was "precluded" already. Before resigning for conscience' sake all prospect of royal patronage and mitred honours, the good man had tried very hard for the particular mitre that lay nearest him, and made a bad business of it.

WELLS ELECTION.—On Monday Mr. Hayter, the recently appointed Judge-Advocate-General, was re-elected member for this city without opposition. It was announced last week that Mr. Tudway, the former Tory member for Wells, intended to come forward again; but after having canvassed the electors, he withdrew his pretensions.

SHERIFF SPEIRS, the Deputy-Lieutenant of Edinburghshire, and an active and prominent member of the Free Church, died on Saturday, in his fifty-third year. He fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. — In Paris yesterday it snowed heavily, and all wore a most bleak and wintry aspect. M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior, has threatened to resign in case any project of intervention in Switzerland was adopted by the Cabinet Council. That alone, it is said, has prevented M. Guizot co-operating heartily with Austria and Prussia in this matter.—M. Guizot, in a note to the other four powers, states, that the Swiss Diet having destroyed the Federal pact, the Powers regarded themselves as released from the obligations they imposed on themselves by the treaties of the year 1815.—Prince Metternich has addressed two notes, couched in similar terms, one to the British Government, and the second to his Majesty Louis Philippe, apprising them that the Emperor of Austria has determined to increase the number of his troops in the kingdom of Venetian Lombardy, but merely as a measure of precaution, in consequence of the movement in the neighbouring states.—Letters from Rome of the 18th inst. describe the retrograde party as having recovered its influence in the Pope's councils.—On Monday, General Espartero was to leave London for Spain. "His presence at Madrid," says the *Union Monarchique*, "may either consolidate Narvaez, or destroy him altogether. The efforts of the latter all tended of late to propitiate the principal chiefs of the Progresista party, and have not been entirely unsuccessful."

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1847.

We have had a fair arrival of foreign grain this week, but of English the market is this day completely bare. The trade is very firm for every article, at prices fully equal to Monday last.

The arrivals this week are—English Wheat 1,370 qrs., foreign 14,040 qrs.; English Barley 5,250 qrs., foreign 1,100; English Oats 540 qrs., foreign 8,100; English Flour 2,180 sacks.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For Eight Lines and under . . . . . 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.
Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. £2

The terms of subscription are 6s. 6d. per Quarter, 13s. for Half-a-year, or 26s. per Annum, exclus ve of the three extra numbers in May. In future all parties paying One Year's subscription in advance (to the Publisher direct), will be entitled to the extra numbers in May *gratis*, and ministers of religion will be allowed a cons derable reduction. Post-Office Orders payable to CHARLES MIALL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. I. Cockerell." We shall be happy to converse with him on the subject of his inquiry, but we have no information to impart which he might not obtain from any intelligent Dissenter.

"George Fyfe Angus." The paper is far too extensive for our columns, and we return it accordingly; but we shall most thankfully receive any intelligence he may think it worth while to favour us with.

RECEIVED FOR THE DEFENCE OF J. SIMONDS, THE CHURCH-RATE VICTIM.

Mr. Joseph Cooper, City	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Box, ditto	1	0	0
Rev. Joseph Hutton, LL.D.	0	5	0
A Noncon. Householder	0	10	0
A few friends at Enon Chapel, Woolwich, per Mr. Box, minister	1	2	0
J. H., St. Paul's-churchyard	0	10	0
From a Christmas party at Felsted Mills, Essex	2	2	0
From a few Baptists in Bishop Burton, Yorks, per Mr. J. Voller	0	10	0

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1847.

SUMMARY.

ANOTHER Christmas-day come and gone—another New Year's-day close at hand! In no insincerity of spirit, but from the bottom of our hearts, we wish our readers the compliments of the season. Many of them have accompanied us in our up-hill career for a period of time bordering close upon seven years. It has been our first aim to deepen in their hearts attachment to their principles—to purify their minds from all views and habits calculated to dim the lustre of heaven-born truth, and to elevate them to a position from which they might look down upon things as they are, and judge of them by the light of God's revelation. In the fulfilment of our chosen purpose, we are deeply conscious of having said much that might have been better said; some things that, possibly, might as well have been left unsaid; and of having omitted to say still more that might have ministered instruction to our readers. We are about to close another volume of the *Nonconformist*—the eighth volume we shall commence next week. Our friends know as well as we that we shall do this under circumstances likely enough to try our strength. Of this we have neither the right nor the inclination to complain. We abide the issue with unwavering confidence. Yet, perhaps, it may be permitted us, as we take a glance at the future, to derive consolation, whatever event may happen, from some circumstances connected with the past. We have done what we could to lay broad and deep in the heart of the public, and, especially, that portion of it connected with Protestant Dissent, the principles which constitute, in our judgment, the essence of Nonconformity on the one hand, and of Willinghood on the other. Our labours, aided by many and potent causes, have, we trust, served to awaken greater manliness of spirit—to foster truer fealty to truth—and to develop a higher and nobler state of feeling among men opposed to Church Establishments in this country, than had previously been exhibited. For a while we laboured alone, utterly uncheered by a ray of public sympathy. Times are now changed. The truths, which it was deemed extravagant in us to utter, have become popular. Whether having thus pioneered the way, we have done the work allotted to us, and whether the seed which we have sown is destined to be reaped by other hands, time alone will show. We are thankful for the part we have been permitted to take. We shall gladly pursue our course, whilst the pursuit of it remains with ourselves a matter of choice—and if more valuable services can be found to supersede, in the present stage of the great controversy for freedom of conscience, those which we are in the habit of rendering, we shall uncomplainingly betake ourselves to the performance of such duties as may be still within our reach. We are now in the hands of our readers. It is competent for them to award us our future position. Constancy on their part will enable us to continue our labours as heretofore, and a little activity amongst their own friends, on our behalf, would secure for our labours a reward co-extensive with our wishes. To such, if any there are, who are about to quit us for new companionship, we wish all the entertainment, improvement, and moral stimulus which it is their object to find.

Our Postscript will probably contain the concluding scene of the first act of the Hampden drama. The Dean of Hereford has followed up his memorial to the Queen with a letter to Lord John Russell, which, however strongly at variance with the theory of that Establishment of which he is a dignitary, does honour to his honesty of purpose, and manliness of spirit. He has declared, as we have elsewhere noticed, that no earthly consideration shall prevail upon him to give his vote for the election of Dr. Hampden. He has counted the costs, and is prepared to abide by them. This precedent of rebellion to the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Queen will be an awkward one for Lord John to deal with. To pass it over unnoticed will be to offer a premium upon future contumacious proceedings—to punish it will be to create a conflagration dangerous to the very existence of the national Church. Under any circumstances, the firmness of the Dean of Hereford will give a violent blow to the present relation of the Church to the State. Already the Archdeacon, and a considerable number of the clergy of the diocese of London, have signed a declaration, in which they say that they cannot consider the compulsory election and confirmation of a bishop, however sanctioned by statute law, in any other light than as withdrawing from the Church of England that liberty which is essential to the preservation of her purity, and the maintenance of her integrity. Unquestionably they are right. This, too, we have urged, again and again, as a state of vassalage to which no Christian church ought to submit. But let these clergymen know that, however they may feel themselves aggrieved thereby, it is the price they must pay for the worldly honours, and substantial support which they receive at the hands of the State. What! Do not their bishops, in virtue of their appointment, enter the House of Lords, as spiritual peers of the realm? Is the political power which they wield to be placed wholly beyond the control of civil government? Do they seek independence as a church, and yet hope to retain national funds? No, no! The English legislature will not permit that. The connexion of the Church with the State is maintained by the State mainly for political purposes, and, if these cannot be attained, the price paid for them will assuredly be withdrawn. No, gentlemen! you cannot have the wages of slavery, and yet enjoy the privileges of freedom. Look to your bond. That which is not set down in the bond it were better for you not to seek. You may find, like Shylock, that the pound of flesh, which you claim, must be taken without the shedding of a single drop of blood. The law will not allow you both. Take your independence, if you will, but, in taking it, surrender, for you must, the property and power which you hold.

The Sunderland election came off on Tuesday se'nnight, when Sir Hedworth Williamson, the Conservative Whig, was returned by a majority of 129 votes. As usual, the most liberal man was deserted in the hour of contest by many who had pledged themselves to his support, otherwise victory would have declared itself on the side of Mr. Wilkinson. The return of the baronet was effected by an open coalition of Whigs and Conservatives. Such coalitions now-a-days imply no compromise of principle that we can discover. There is no difference between the parties, but one of name. It is useless, therefore, to express indignation at an agreement based upon so close an approximation. The friends of the people must learn, henceforth, to calculate upon the combined opposition of all men whose sympathies are bound up with monopoly of any kind—ecclesiastical, commercial, or political. The real fight is between the many and the few—between right and privilege; and, it will be useful to us in all future encounters, not to deceive ourselves by supposing that we can have the aid of the moderate Whigs, or, indeed, Whigs of any class, in bringing about great fundamental reforms. Mr. Heald, it appears, the member for Stockport, against whose return a petition is pending, is too conscious of what was done on his behalf to stand the investigation of a committee, and is about, it is reported, to solicit the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord Clarendon is losing no time in applying the new power for the repression of crime with which Parliament has invested him. Let us hope that he will be successful; for Ireland is becoming a theatre upon which is displayed, in all its gloomy features, the reign of terror. Assassination stalks abroad in mid-day, and receives something like an implied apology from Dr. M'Hale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam. How comes it that the authorities of that church have never yet wielded their ecclesiastical powers to put down murder? The confessional has been resorted to on other occasions for influencing the minds of blind devotees, and absolution has been refused on pretences far less serious than those which now appeal to sacerdotal authority. The truth is, Ireland is thoroughly disorganized, body and soul; and almost every fact which the passage of time brings to light exhibits the degradation of the people in more melancholy colours. Lord John Russell promises remedial measures; but it will take a more comprehensive mind than his to grapple with the disease which preys upon the vitals of that country.

We regret to learn that the persecution to which the Free Church of the Canton de Vaud has lately been exposed by the infamous edict of the Council of State has not ceased. All public worship, save that tolerated by the State, is still proscribed. The pastors dare not assemble their flocks to worship God,—they can scarce appear on the streets without endangering their lives; and armed guards are posted at the doors of houses where it is apprehended religious meetings are to be held, in order to prevent their assembling. Some frightful riots have taken place, and the lives of these persecuted Christians, and especially of the ministers, are daily in peril. The pretext upon which this gross outrage upon individual liberty of conscience is founded is, that these religious assemblies are dangerous to the public peace—a calumny which the enemies of the Nonconformists of the Canton have never once attempted to uphold by proof. On a late occasion we expressed a belief that this malignant spirit of intolerance was not shared in by the general Federal party in Switzerland, and are now happy to record the fact that the President of the Council of Geneva has effectually remonstrated with the authorities of the Canton de Vaud. At his representations, the Council of State have been prevailed upon to proclaim, from the commencement of the new year, entire liberty of worship and permission to every one to follow the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to find that the Free Church of Vaud has remained true to its religious faith in the midst of the persecution to which it has been exposed, and that the probable result will be an increase of its numbers and influence. In Geneva, Berne, and Zurich, the public sympathy with the Nonconformists of the Vaud is rapidly increasing, and promises ere long to result in still larger secessions from the National Church.

The West India colonies resound with the cry of ruin, and petitions and remonstrances to the Imperial Parliament are being sent over in shoals. These symptoms of agitation are by no means shared in by the whole population of the colonies. It is strictly a planters' movement. Whether the bulk of the population have grievances which require explanation and redress we are not informed. They have not certainly an opportunity of expressing them. "The agitation," says the *Jamaica Messenger*, "has embraced men of one party, not of all. In a local sense it has been general—in a popular sense it has been exceedingly limited." In Guiana, the meetings of the planters are secret. "We shall not question their right to meet secretly," says the *Congregational Record*, "but we do most distinctly denounce the shameful conspiracy in which these secret meetings resulted, to take advantage of the inability of the labouring population to read writing." Our esteemed contemporary then relates how that, not far from Georgetown, a justice of the peace, in urging the labourers to sign, told them it was a petition to send away the Coolies, and send no more there. This unfair course of proceedings is easily explainable. The great bulk of the colonial population have far heavier grievances to complain of than the removal of protection from sugar, but these it would be inconvenient to the planters to make public. The labouring classes are burdened with the great weight of the public taxation, ingeniously shifted on to their shoulders; their food is taxed and their labour is taxed to bring fresh rivals into the field, but no attempt at reform is made in this direction. No. The sugar planters know, as well as Irish landlords, the value of clamour. It has served them before; why should it not aid them again? They deem it much easier to extract, by their one-sided representations, fresh assistance from the Imperial Legislature, than to reduce their profligate expenditure at home, and to apply themselves with vigour and perseverance to overcome the difficulties which their own supineness and extravagance have brought upon them.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

WHAT are we all about? What is this madness, and whence comes it, which has seized upon the British people, and put out the clear eyes of their judgment? Has love of gain so eaten away our common sense, that, like flies in October, we offer ourselves an easy prey to the first aggressor who may wish to pounce upon us? Commerce, wealth, personal liberty, the sweets of home, merry Christmasses and happy new years—are they not all held by so frail a tenure, that every Englishman who enjoys them is indebted for his continued possession of them to a kind of providential miracle? Why, we are exposed every moment to a French invasion. That we have not, before now, become mere tributaries to the King of the French is owing to his forbearance, not to our own powers of resistance. With his death will end the glory of our life. The people of France—statesmen, generals, admirals, philosophers, journalists, tradesmen, operatives, beggars—wait but his disappearance from the scene to rush upon defenceless Britain and destroy it. The channel between Dover and Calais has ceased to be a protection to us. Steam has virtually bridged it over. England has become a part of the continent, and must perforce adopt continental ways. Fifty thousand men might, at any moment, be debarked upon our eastern coast, or even in the metropolis itself, and then, what is to resist them? What military force within these realms, capable of withstanding the devastating progress of such an army, could we collect together on the spur of that awful moment? And yet here are we, professedly wise in our generation, buying, selling, marrying and giving in marriage, just as if nothing could happen to us—and, although informed upon the best authority that we might secure ourselves from imminent peril by an additional outlay of about two or three millions a year, we are besotted enough to neglect all warning, and to pursue, every one his own ways, with an unconcern as immovable as if Heaven itself had insured our undisturbed tranquillity.

Such is the bitter essence extracted from a score of letters and articles which of late have made their appearance in some of our leading journals. There is an evident determination to preach up the necessity of an immediate increase to our army, and a corresponding augmentation of our annual expenditure. Lord John Russell stands pledged to call the attention of the Legislature to the state of our national defences. Meanwhile, certain organs of the Whig Government

are busy in the vain attempt to produce a panic. Against this fierce assault, made upon the peaceful propensities of the British people, we might urge—and, we trust, not without effect—cogent arguments drawn from moral considerations; but, besides that those with whom we have to contend usually elude the force of such arguments, we think facts warrant us in meeting them on their own ground. Setting aside, therefore, the question of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of war, carried on, as in this case it is supposed to be, in sheer self-defence, let us look at the case which has been dressed up as a hideous bugbear to arouse our fears; and, after due examination, let our common sense be called upon to pronounce whether it need give us a moment's serious uneasiness.

The whole strength of the case rests upon the supposition, that Great Britain is taken by surprise. Fifty thousand men are to be discovered, some fine morning, landed on a convenient spot within these realms, and ready to march, with all the appurtenances of war, to the capture of the metropolis. It is clear that everything depends upon the probability, not to say possibility, of this most untoward event. If the sky should fall we shall catch larks—and if France should succeed in landing, ere we are aware of the intention, fifty thousand men upon the coast of Sussex, we shall undoubtedly catch a national drubbing.

Well, then, we take as the first element of probability, the universal rancour against this country, said to pervade all classes of Frenchmen. This is the nebulous mist, the ultimate condensation of which, around the nucleus of a war like Government, is to produce the comet which is to sweep Great Britain out of independent existence. The uniformly diffused hostility, we are told, it is impossible to neutralize. Generated by a recollection of former humiliation, it will take more than the lapse of one generation to dry up its source. Be it so! Yet must it be admitted that the flight of time is constantly diminishing, however slowly, the active force of this hostility. How comes it that now, for the first time after an interval of thirty-two years' peace, the bitter enmity hitherto held in solution is suddenly to take visible and tangible form, in the shape of an invading army? Granting, that national feeling can at a moment's notice be converted into an engine of aggression, why is it more likely to do so now than it was fifteen years back? What is there to indicate that the floating element of hatred is about to condense into a thick cloud of ruinous devastation?

The national feeling of Frenchmen, even if correctly described, is, it will be admitted, comparatively harmless in its present nebulous state. It can only explode when collected and directed by a sympathising Government. But no such Government yet exists. Suppose such an one to be imminent, some decent pretext for a declaration of war must be found and invented. Till then, we imagine, it will not be easy to prepare for the landing of 50,000 men upon our coast, without our knowledge. Well, then! suppose further that hostilities are declared. The Straits of Dover are not to be bridged over by steam, as by magic. The navy for the transport of troops has yet to be built—France, by her own account, being inferior to Great Britain in the number of steamers available for her purpose. When built, they must assemble at some one point—and when assembled, they may be met by an equal steam force much nearer to the coast of France than of England. Now, what is the use of supposing that all this preliminary work will go on uninterrupted? If we are to encounter French arms, what reason can be assigned why we should wait to encounter them on our own soil? With the means *now* at our disposal, we are much better able to *prevent* the landing of a French army upon our coasts, than our neighbours are to *effect* it. We have steam as well as they. Between us and them the channel offers us the choice of meeting them with all the advantages on our own side. We suspect they must cross the straits before they can land. We are sure that Great Britain is as powerful as France, within the range of that twenty-one miles of sea. What, then, do we want with an increase of the regular army, or with an organization of 100,000 militiamen, costing, at the least, an additional sum of two millions a year? Why, the bugbear, when examined, will hardly suffice to alarm nursery-maids, much less grown-up men.

But, under cover of this outcry for the strengthening our national defences, sad mischief is going forward, and still worse is in store. Warlike passions are being generated. Old feuds are being opened afresh. Strong stimulus is being administered to national antipathies. Counsels of peace are being set aside as unseasonable. Menace suspected, produces menace displayed. Friendly intercourse is interrupted. Irritability is excited on both sides—and foolish prophecy does its worst towards bringing about its own fulfilment. Right glad are we to perceive that Mr. Cobden is arraying against this bugbear the common-sense of the commercial classes. He could not do a more timely or praiseworthy service. He is backed, we verily believe, by the good-wishes of at least three-fourths of the British people. It is now coming to be pretty generally understood that every demand for more soldiers, is but the modern method of asking increased patronage for the Government, and augmented power for the aristocracy. We are just about as much in danger from a French invasion now, as we have ever been—never, perhaps, less, certainly, never more. The object of the present clamour is, not greater safety for the people, but more money for the purposes of the ruling classes, and additional bulwarks for upholding "things as they are." In days gone by, such devices used to succeed—in our own day, we hope, they will only serve to add one more illustration to the proverb—"Old birds are not to be caught with chaff."

A BRIGHT EXAMPLE.

We have often felt it to be our duty to expose, sometimes in terms of severity, the inconsistencies of men professing Anti-state-church principles. We have now the unfeigned gratification of directing the notice of our readers to an instance of moral heroism as graceful as it is rare—that of worldly honour declined on the simple ground of attachment to the truth. We have often been puzzled in our attempts to conjecture how gentlemen objecting to "a legalized establishment for the support of religion," and at the same time holding her Majesty's commission as justices of the peace, could reconcile it to their consciences to give effect to laws which practically assert the Queen's authority in matters of religion. On the one hand it appeared to us that acceptance of office constituted a virtual pledge that *all* the duties of that office would be faithfully performed; on the other, nothing could, in our judgment, at least, justify even an instrumental agency in giving effect to "a great moral and social wrong." The conclusion to which our views of the subject forced us was, that as the law now exists, no Dissenter could consent to act as a magistrate without subjecting himself to the charge of inconsistency. One example, however, is better than a hundred precepts. We rejoice in being able to cite one. C. Conway, Esq., of Pontnewydd, Monmouthshire, having been informed by the Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county of Monmouth, that his name had been inserted in the commission of the peace for that county, returned the following answer, an answer which we are proud to record in our columns, as containing the most manly sentiments expressed in the most becoming language:—

"TO ALEXANDER WADDINGTON, ESQ., DEPUTY CLERK OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

"My dear Sir,—I cannot with propriety any longer delay acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 13th instant, officially informing me that, upon the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to insert my name in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Monmouth.

"To be thus placed in the Commission upon the recommendation of one so closely resident upon me, as necessarily to be fully aware of my conduct and qualifications,—and to be thus recommended by him without any knowledge on my part, that I was so favourably thought of, I appreciate, I hope, according to its value,—I look upon it as a very high compliment.

"Entertaining such ideas of the subject, I trust I may not be deemed captious in declining the honour thus intended for me; and particularly so, when I assure you that I decline it from purely conscientious scruples. I am a Dissenter because I believe, from my heart, that a legalized establishment for the support of religion is a great *moral* evil and social wrong; and if I accepted the magisterial office, I should be compelled to put in force laws for the support of that of which I entertain this opinion,—this I could not possibly do, and maintain a "conscience void of offence." Acting as a magistrate, I should be bound to put ALL laws into execution, even those which forcibly take away the goods of my fellow-citizens for the support of that which they, as well as myself, consider to be morally wrong. I should thus become, to all intents and purposes, a persecutor,—and I conceive that I am conscientiously bound to avoid the bare possibility of such a contingency. I could not possibly, I think, with these views, faithfully discharge the duties the office would necessarily impose upon me, without, at the same time, being untrue to my own principles. With such views, then, ruling in my bosom, I must beg, most respectfully, to decline the honour intended me.

"I hope I have been so sufficiently explicit as not to be misunderstood. I am aware that I make a great sacrifice of honourable distinction—perhaps of influential station and distinguished association. All this I know—but no honour or distinction can compensate for the want of proper self-respect; and, with my present conscientious convictions, I see no possible means of my honestly acting as a Justice of the Peace.

"There are, I am quite aware, Dissenters already acting in the Commission of the Peace, in this county and in other localities, and who, therefore, cannot be influenced by the scruples which sway me. They may be right and I may be wrong—I condemn them not: indeed, I have no right to judge them; I only claim for myself, what I concede to them, the right of private judgment.

"I remain, my dear Sir, yours most respectfully,
"Pontnewydd, Nov. 30, 1847. "C. CONWAY."

THE PETITION OF THE ANTI-BRIBERY SOCIETY.

We have received a copy of the form of the petition with which the members of this society wish their friends to begin their Parliamentary campaign in behalf of purity of elections. It seems to be the most comprehensive and thorough denunciation of electoral crimes we have ever seen. The petitioners boldly charge the Legistature with having given the august sanction of the law itself to cause, cover, and protect the iniquities which vitiate the representative system, and deprave, through the electoral body, the whole of the British people. The cause of purity of election imposes duties on every one who has at heart the moral well-being of the nation. Every electoral body, every municipal corporation, every society of Reformers, and every Christian congregation, ought to help in putting down the crimes which, by vitiating the sources of the law, poison the well-springs of our national morality. Every one who has the power to get up an anti-bribery petition, and does not do it, neglects an important duty. To guide petitioners in modelling their petitions, we subjoin a copy of the first petition of the society:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned members of the Anti-bribery Society

Humbly sheweth—

That from personal knowledge, and from evidence given before committees of your Honourable House, and in the courts of law, your petitioners have learned with deep distress and alarm the vast amount of crime practised at elections of members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament.

That your petitioners, after mature deliberation, are firmly convinced that this vast amount of electoral crimes is fostered and covered by the maintenance of the property qualification required by knights of shires and burgesses, and by the subjection of candidates at elections to expenses on account of hustings, travelling, registration, and other charges, all of which your petitioners believe are most unjust in principle, and give the august sanction of the law itself to the crimes, misdemeanours, and iniquities which deform and deprave the representative constitution of our country.

That your petitioners further believe that the existing tribunals for the trial and punishment of offences against the representative system, on account of the enormous expenses attending them, tend really and truly to protect the very criminalities they are meant to suppress.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your Honourable House to take into your early and attentive consideration the nature, extent, and operation of the aforesaid property qualification required by knights of shires and burgesses, and to repeal the same. And your petitioners humbly pray your Honourable House to enact measures for the transference of the expenses now charged on candidates for election to your Honourable House from the candidates to the constituencies. Your petitioners further pray your Honourable House to consider, devise, and enact some kind of cheap and efficacious tribunal for the trial and punishment of offences against the electoral system, instead of the present expensive and inefficient ones. Your petitioners finally pray your Honourable House to take into serious consideration whatever other measures may seem expedient and necessary as preventives to deter candidates, preventives to deter agents, and preventives to deter electors from committing the crimes which at present vitiate the representative system of these kingdoms, and deprave the morality of all classes of the people.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

FRENCH TRADITIONS OF NATIONAL POLICY.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

Whatever effect the warlike articles of the London journals may have upon the people of this country, they are said to be exciting no ordinary degree of alarm in France. The rampant attitude which the British Lion has lately assumed in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Manchester Guardian* has fairly frightened our Gallic neighbours out of their senses. The mayor of Havre, we are told, accompanied by a most respectable deputation, has rushed up to Paris, to demand that instant measures shall be taken to prevent that important harbour from being seized by any of those London steamers which, under the pretext of "cheap trips to Havre," might land a regiment of English soldiers upon the French coast to burn and destroy the whole country. Vainly did Louis Philippe endeavour to dispel the fears of the worthy mayor. The latter refused to be comforted. He quoted from an article in *La Presse* a comparison of the steam navies of France and Great Britain, in which it was stated that, including war and commercial steamers, we have a navy with 226,000 horse-power, while that of France is only 34,070. As for the 800,000 National Guards, the 350,000 regulars, and the fortifications of Paris, which have cost so much money, the mayor could not see that they were of any use to him. What he wanted was, that the fortifications of Havre should be strengthened, and that the steam navy of France should be increased. As he very justly remarked, almost in the words of the *Guardian*, how could M. Guizot be "true to the traditions of French national policy, unless the navy were enlarged?" Of course all our readers are aware of what those traditions are. "They include," as we learn from the *Guardian*, which has lately been studying French history, "the humiliation of England, the conversion of the Mediterranean into a French lake," (by building a dam across the Straits of Gibraltar?) "and the establishment, either by arms or diplomacy, of French power and French influence on all its shores." How was it possible that M. Guizot could effect all these grand enterprises so long as England had six steamers for every one which France possessed? The wily old monarch remarked that this was all very true, but at the same time the mayor of Havre must remember that it was not very easy to enlarge the navy without money. He had been obliged to borrow a large sum lately to pay for the building of the fortifications, and he did not know when that would be paid. In the meantime, he remarked, as he bowed the frightened mayor out of the royal palace, that whatever M. Guizot might say to the contrary, any attempt to realize "the traditions of French national policy," including the scheme for converting the Mediterranean into a French lake, must be postponed *sine die*.

The Division on the Jewish Disabilities gave a larger minority than any that mustered against relief in the session of 1833. Mr. Robert Grant's resolution, on the 17th April, 1833, was carried without a division; the second reading of his bill, on the 22nd May, was carried by 189 to 52; the third reading, on the 22nd July, by the same strength—189 to 52—majorities on both occasions, 137. Lord John Russell's majority on Friday last was only 67, in a fuller House—253 to 186. We hope the unfavourable comparison will be reversed in the House of Lords; there, the bill of 1833 was thrown out on the second reading, by a majority of 40—104 to 64.

Floods in Wales.—Much damage and inconvenience have been caused in the valley of the Towy by floods of far greater magnitude than South Wales is usually visited with at this season. The roads and fields have been covered, the lower parts of houses inundated, and traffic stopped, except by means of boats.

WELSH SKETCHES.

No. XIV.

RETURN OF THE SPIES.

Olden times were distinguished by the existence and exploits of the three chief traitors of the Isle of Britain. Unfortunately for the ancient Britons, some of their descendants are still living, and are known to us moderns as the progeny of *Dicsion Dafydd*. It so happened, about three years ago, that some of these Fairies (the only species now remaining) bethought themselves of the best manner to put an end to that ugly, guttural, and unearthly goblin, the Welsh language. This said language has always given mortal umbrage to the fraternity in question; and in this antipathy they have been generally joined by the parsons—a firm of gentlemen which has received, during the last three hundred years, the sum of at least *forty millions* of pounds sterling for attending to Welsh morality. Both firms thought the appointed time had come to attain the desirable end, and with elongated visages, such as would have done honour to the devoutest Pharisee, they approached Government, and besought that an inquiry into the state of education in Wales might be instituted, and promised that the land would be full of visible darkness; so much so, as to render it doubtful whether the unaided light of the sun would enable the Commissioners to prosecute their inquiries. Government listened—wondered—and was moved. The Commission was promised; and, in due time, a trio of barristers were found to be the "coming men." Strange, that the Iron Duke—the "great captain of the age"—Infernal Charley, or Captain Warner, with his terrific shell, were not appointed. It surpasses one's comprehension, how a work that might be expected to prove so hazardous and dangerous was entrusted to a batch of briefless barristers. But—"wonders never cease!"—so it was; and lo, and behold! after getting a Dissenter or two to help them for a short time, the valiant triumviri saw the nakedness of the land in company with a few boys from the Church of England College at Lampeter! These raw fellows from the English Universities, with one or two exceptions, were assisted by beardless blunderers from the hot-bed of Churchism. And this, forsooth, was a full and impartial inquiry into the state of education in Wales!

Reader, hast thou ever heard of Wales? Hast thou ever met an "honest Welshman"? Perhaps not. Brother Taffy is a very quiet fellow, and one of the most innocent in the world. Once upon a time he crossed over to Bristol, where, unfortunately, he found himself surrounded by the family of John Bull, with whom he was unable to converse. One of John's family kept a barber's shop, and performed also the operation of tooth-drawing. By some strange mishap, Taffy's attention was directed to a basin of soup in the shop window, with which he was anxious to cultivate further acquaintance. In he went, pointed to his mouth, and drew from his pocket the sum of twopence. "Oh, I see," said the Bull barber, "the poor fellow is mad with the toothache. Come, hold his head, will you, and I will soon settle it." Poor Taffy was put on a chair, and in less than no time his tooth was drawn. Out he rushed in a state of undescribable and inconceivable agony and horror, when, fortunately, he was met by one of his own countrymen, who inquired the reason of his misery. "Well, upon my word," he replied, "I only asked those rascally fellows for twopennyworth of soup, and here they have pulled out my tooth; had I asked them for twopennyworth of meat, they would have cut off my head." This is the way in which John Bull is in the habit of treating Taffy; if he asks for soup, his teeth are drawn; and were he to ask for "roast beef," not to say "plum-pudding," John Bull would, to all appearances, clear his shoulders from the incumbrance of a head.

Poor Taffy! He is guilty of two mortal sins—one of *omission*, and the other of *commission*. Wretch that he is! He *won't* learn the English language, and he dissents from the National Church—sins of no ordinary turpitude, on account of which, all the blacking establishments of the United Kingdom have been doing an extraordinary trade for the last two years. Poor Taffy, how black he is! How the application of such terms as "savage," "brutal," "beastly," "sensual," "heathenish," "barbarous," and a whole army of similar import, to him, has caused them to be at a premium. One might really think that it was not safe to traverse the land of Taffy unless encased in steel, or provided with the skin of a rhinoceros!

But the spies have returned. "Returned! you say don't so!" all our Saxon readers will exclaim; "did they really return with their lives?" Yes, they have, and the tales of their wandering pilgrimages are now before us, in three massive folio volumes, full of bewildering figures and conflicting statements, less easy of comprehension than the journeys of the Israelites in the wilderness. But their cloud and fiery pillar, by which they seem to be led, is their prejudice against *the Welsh*, and *undisguised enmity to Dissent*. They found no giants in the land, save a parsonic justice of peace now and then, whose cranium pierced the clouds, and from which aerial regions they muttered some mysterious revelations about divine right and divine appointment to teach Church of England doctrines to the people. The spies met with no walled cities, and found no armed towers; but, to their deep horror, they found the whole land full of chapels, and Dissenters were discovered to be literally swarming from Holyhead to Cardiff; and of this they bitterly complain to their Whig employers. The return of the spies has led to some curious disclosures. Some Dissenters have been unmasked. They have let out secrets that they would give not a little to recall. Their statements are replete with disgrace only to themselves. They talk of astounding things—we tell them that the most astounding matter in the concern is their own ignorance. They take for granted that which they ought to prove, and measure their countrymen by their own contracted standard. Their retribution awaits them from the press of their own country. It is a surprising fact, that no evidence is given in the reports by any public and leading opponents of Government interference. The only editor, whose testimony is given at length, is Brutus—the Arch-Judas of the Principality—an ex-baptist, and ex-independent, who conducts a sort of Welsh *Punch*, under clerical auspices. He is an able man, but utterly devoid of principle; yet he is the only Welsh editor summoned to make his deposition. Mr. Edward Davies, M.A., Classical and Hebrew Tutor of the Independent College, Brecon, has given Mr. Commissioner Symons a world of trouble by his favourable estimate of the moral and religious character of the Welsh people. To add to his sorrow, we can tell him that this amiable and learned gentleman, who is in every way an ornament to his native land, is now opposed to Government interference, what he was not then. Mr. Davies' estimate of Wales is quite correct. No one was better adapted to describe affairs correctly. Being intimately acquainted with every county in Wales, and having been connected with the college for a period not far short of thirty years, no living man could so well describe the state of things. Would all tutors had been equally competent and conscientious—we should have heard less of ignorance, superstition, innumerable fights, and of the astounding number of bastards. As might be expected, every effort is being made to conceal the fact, that there exists in Wales a strong opposition to Government interference; the commissioners would have us believe that the Welsh people would swallow the whole of the consolidated fund if offered them. Poor men! they err, not knowing the truth; and their reports will deepen intensely the hatred against everything governmental. We thank them for their factions, fallacies, and falsehoods. They have touched the Welsh heart. Already the bright blood is quickened. Our friends in Liverpool have nobly led the way, and the first fruit of the report will be a weekly Welsh newspaper, conducted with skill and power, that would reflect credit on the "Thunderer" himself. We trust these tales of the spies will be analyzed and held up to public execration in every town of any importance throughout Wales. In the course of a few weeks we will furnish abundant materials.

Rye Election.—The election of a member to serve in the place of the late Mr. H. B. Curteis took place in the town-hall on Thursday last, when the deceased's son, Mr. H. M. Curteis, was elected without opposition.

Tea Duty.—We understand that the association which performed such meritorious services in endeavouring, during the last session of Parliament, to obtain the reduction of the tea duties, is again organized, and strengthened by additional support, for the purpose of carrying forward this important question to a successful issue, of which no reasonable person can doubt who will take the trouble to peruse the evidence so abundantly set forth by the association. We have received a circular convening a great Conference meeting at Manchester to-morrow (Tuesday).—*Liverpool Albion*.

The Sunderland Election.—Whig and Tory Coalition.—In pursuance of the compact between the Conservatives and Sir Hedworth Williamson's party, formally entered into, we *(Gateshead Observer,)* understand, on the eve of the polling day, Mr. J. J. Wright and his friends and followers recorded their votes for the hon. baronet at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The result of the election (Mr. Wilkinson polling a greater number of votes than in the former contest) must convince the combined factions that the Liberal party decidedly outnumbers either of them, and almost equals them both together. The official declaration of the poll, made on Wednesday, makes the numbers to be as follows:—

For Sir Hedworth Williamson	707
For Mr. Wilkinson	578
Majority	129

The candidates addressed the assembled people after the declaration; and Mr. Wilkinson urged the independent electors to keep themselves united, in the assured conviction of ultimate victory. The *Sunderland Herald* gives the following analysis of the poll, which requires no comment:—

Mr. Wilkinson polled	578
Promised Mr. Wilkinson, but did not vote for him	124
	702
Of these 32 voted for Sir H. Williamson, and 92 did not vote at all.	
	124
Promises for Mr. Wilkinson	686
Voted for him without previously promising	19
	705
Sir H. Williamson polled	707
Deduct for parties who had promised Mr. Wilkinson, but who voted for Sir H. Williamson	32
	675

This leaves 675 votes for Sir H. Williamson, which would have left him in a minority.

A vessel, which has arrived from a place called Pelican Island, has brought an entire cargo of guano, the production of the island. This place is situated on the south-west coast of Africa.

Religion without an Establishment.—The *Quarterly Review* for the month of September last contains the following singular concession:—"As to America, will Mr. Macaulay say there is any country in the world in which Christianity has a more general influence than it has in the United States?"

BIRMINGHAM ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Birmingham British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society was held in the new and commodious Corn Exchange in that town, on Monday evening, the 20th inst.; Richard T. Cadbury, Esq. in the chair. The attendance was numerous and respectable; and Messrs. G. W. Alexander and John Scoble were present as a deputation from the parent society of London.

The venerable Chairman opened the proceedings by a short review of the past history of the anti-slavery cause, and in view of the new circumstances which have arisen, urged the necessity of increased exertions to prevent the further extension of slavery and the slave-trade. The report of the society was read by Mr. Sturge. It contained an excellent digest of facts indicating the rapid progress of anti-slavery feeling and action in the United States, and on the continent of Europe, particularly in relation to Denmark and Sweden; the former country having decided, first, that all children born of slave parents, after the 28th of July last, shall be free; and secondly, that the remainder of the slave population shall be completely emancipated in twelve years from that time; and the latter country having definitively abolished slavery in St. Bartholomew's, the only colony belonging to it. The latter part of the report referred to the uselessness of the efforts hitherto made by the cruisers on the coast of Africa to suppress the slave-trade, and the necessity of resorting to other and better means for the accomplishment of the object. It then pointed out clearly and forcibly the danger of a revival of a new form of slave-trading by the proposed scheme of African emigration to the British colonies, and called serious attention to the exceptional legislation now advocated, and in some of the islands actually embodied in ordinances, the design of which is to coerce the labour, not only of the immigrants, but of the native labourers.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Thomas Swann in a warm and energetic speech, and seconded by Mr. William Morgan. The second resolution, which indicated the progress of the anti-slavery cause in various parts of the world, was moved by Mr. Alexander, the treasurer of the parent society, in an address replete with interesting and encouraging facts and earnest arguments; and after having been seconded by Mr. Jonathan Hooper, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Scoble was called upon to move the third resolution, which emphatically disapproved of the attempt to suppress the slave-trade by British cruisers, as alike unsound in principle and impolitic in practice, and which also protested against the scheme of African emigration, as closely assimilated to the trade in slaves, and which expressed the earnest hope that the Government will yet be induced to reconsider and abandon so highly objectionable a measure. To prove the inefficacy of the cruising system for the suppression of the slave-trade, Mr. Scoble produced many facts from official records, among which he stated the following:—That notwithstanding the cruising system had been in force from the year 1817, it was reported by the British consular and other agents in Brazil, Cuba, and elsewhere, that from that year to the end of 1843, two thousand three hundred and thirteen slavers had successfully landed their cargoes of human beings in slave countries. At the same time, he gave it as his opinion that at least twice that number had, during the period referred to, been employed in the nefarious traffic, all of which, except about five or six hundred, had escaped capture. In relation to African emigration to the West Indies, Mr. Scoble expressed himself utterly opposed to it on the ground that it was unjust to the native labourers, who were to be heavily taxed to find the funds necessary to carry on the operation—that it would still further increase the disparity of the sexes which had been produced by previous schemes of immigration, and which had led to a dreadful amount of immorality—that it would afford a pernicious example to foreign powers having slave colonies or territories, to supply them with nominally free, but in reality slave labourers, without violation of their treaties with this country—that the Kroomen whom it was intended to import into the colonies, were not free men, but in a state of vassalage to their chiefs, whose will was their law—and that on their arrival in the colonies, should they be imported, they would be subjected to a harsh system of laws, which would leave them but the semblance of liberty. Mr. Scoble then refuted the plea that the West India body had suffered by emancipation; from documents which could not be refuted, he clearly proved that they were gainers by that great act of justice, and that their present embarrassments were to be attributed to the introduction of slave-grown sugar into the British markets, which, by having reduced the prices of that commodity, had entailed heavy losses upon them; and, what was still more to be deplored, had greatly stimulated the slave-trade and aggravated the horrors of slavery. Mr. Scoble said the doctrine of abolitionists should be, not protection for West India interests, but prohibition of slave produce, for the sake of the higher interests of humanity and freedom. In conclusion he entreated his countrymen to earnest and persevering exertions in the cause of human liberty. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Josiah Pumphrey, and cordially adopted.

The fourth resolution was to the effect that, viewing the abolition of slavery as the only effectual means for the extinction of the slave-trade, and that the demand for slave produce was the main cause of its support, it strongly recommended, as far as practicable, the disuse of slave-labour produce; and that as it is of the utmost consequence to the cotton manufacturers of this country, that it should not depend solely on the slave states of America for its supplies, that vigorous efforts should be made to obtain the same from British India and other free countries. Mr. Sturge moved this resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wm. Nutter, and unanimously adopted. The last resolution, which embraced a petition to Parliament against African emigration to the British Colonies, was moved in an eloquent and effective speech by Mr. J. A. James, minister, who particularly dwelt on the demoralizing effects which must necessarily follow the introduction of hordes of barbarous

pagans, chiefly, if not exclusively males, into the emancipated colonies, and trusted the measure would be defeated. The resolution was seconded by Mr. JAMES PEARSON, and unanimously adopted. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

The petition adopted was as follows:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Birmingham respectfully sheweth:

That your petitioners have learned with deep regret that the Government has sanctioned a scheme of emigration from the coast of Africa to the British Colonies, not only at variance with sound principles, but of dangerous consequence, inasmuch as it is intended to be carried on beyond the precincts of the British settlements on that coast, and therefore will be beyond the reach of British jurisdiction and control.

That your petitioners also object to it, because whilst it is intended to benefit one portion of the community only, namely, the sugar planters, it is intended to tax the whole community in the colonies importing emigrants, for the purpose of raising the enormous funds alleged to be required to sustain this operation, although those colonies are already overborne by excessive taxation.

That your petitioners further object to it, on the ground that, so far as one portion of the emigrants are concerned, that is, the Kroomen, it will be composed wholly of males, thereby increasing the great disparity of the sexes which already exists in the said colonies, and which has been attended, unhappily, with the most demoralizing results, as well as with a fearful mortality.

That, considering the circumstances of the Kroomen, that they are in bondage to their chiefs, and have, in fact, no freedom of choice; that, by whatever name this emigration may be disguised, it cannot fail to degenerate into a new form of slave-trading, and that its prosecution, under the sanction of this country, will afford a pernicious example to foreign countries having slave colonies or territories, to supply them with nominally free, but in reality slave labourers; your petitioners entreat your honourable House to refuse its sanction to any measures intended to give validity to the present scheme of African emigration, or to any other scheme which is not based on the principles of justice, humanity and freedom, and which does not protect the emigrants, when in the colonies, in the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of British subjects.

On the following morning, Mr. G. W. Alexander and Mr. J. Scoble met the Ladies' Association, at the Friends' Meeting-house, where the subject of the disuse of slave-labour produce was fully gone into, and strongly recommended. Many interesting facts were laid before the meeting relative to the production of free-labour cotton in the United States, which, it is believed, may be had in increasing quantities as the demand springs up. Some friends of the Anti-slavery cause in America are giving great attention to this subject, and are persuaded that it will be found one of the most efficient means for overthrowing the slave system there. A Free Labour Association exists in Philadelphia, which is effecting much good. In this country it appears that the subject is growing in interest.

OUR MILITARY EXPENDITURE AND ITS RESULTS.—By a Parliamentary return which has been issued within these few weeks, we have a melancholy exhibition of the destructive nature of military service even in time of peace, when conducted on the principles that are pursued in the British army. By the return in question, it appears "that the number of recruits attested for the regular army, from the 1st April, 1845, to the 31st of March, 1846, was 13,052; whilst, from the 1st of April, 1846, to the 31st of March last, the number was 21,468." These enlistments are to make up for deaths and desertions only, and as a proof of the mortality of the service the return further shows that "of non-commissioned officers 3,626 died in the year ending the 1st of April, 1846, under ten years' service, and 1,350 died in the same period after above ten years' service. The number of men who deserted in the year was 2,665." So much for the cost to the nation in the waste of life only, of young men who have been drawn from useful and reproductive employments; the cost in money is quite another consideration. By the military estimates presented last session of Parliament, there was allowance made for non-effective generals, to the amount of £89,000. For retired officers of inferior grade £64,000; and for retired servants from various departments, £41,000. The total cost of the half-pay and pensions by the estimate referred to, was £2,228,000; every penny of which was voted. Now if we are to have more soldiering than we have already, we should wish to see it effected by drawing from this vast pension list of officers, and a few of the most active of the recipients again put into active service.—*Glasgow Post.*

[We are glad to observe that the Liberal provincial journals generally concur in the views lately expressed by Mr. Cobden on the subject of increased military expenditure.]

THE HOLIDAY EXHIBITIONS, ON MONDAY.—The British Museum was inspected by 24,191 persons. The National Gallery was visited during the day by 16,270 persons; from the numbers who continually thronged into the gallery, the keepers were unable to enforce the regulation permitting 300 only to be present at one time. The Tower of London was inspected by about 3,000 persons. In consequence of its having been stated in the papers that the Hunterian Museum, at the College of Surgeons, would be opened to the public without tickets, the building was, during the day, so crowded, that upwards of 300 persons were reluctantly denied admission by the officers of the Museum.

STOCKPORT.—The *Daily News* mentions a report that Mr. Heald, one of the members for this borough, against whom a petition is pending, was about to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and that Mr. Alfred Orrell, ex-mayor of Stockport, would be put forward by the same party, and with the greater chance of success, because a Whig and a Free Trader. The *Manchester Examiner* says:—"A letter has been received this week from Francis Coghlan, Esq., of London, conveying his intention of immediately issuing his address to the electors of Stockport, as a candidate for their suffrages in the event of Mr. Heald being unseated."—[Mr. Heald voted in the minority against the house going into committee on the Disabilities of the Jews.]

A MR. HOUGHTON, travelling in a cab with four ladies on Monday evening, was stopped near Liverpool by a party of navigators, and robbed. The arrival of the Derby coach interrupted the robbers in the midst of their plundering, and they ran off.

MURDER OF A FARMER IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—Mr. Charles Copeman, a farmer of Blyborough, in the neighbourhood of Boston, has been robbed and murdered, in a lane, while on his way home at night. His body was found early on Sunday morning; his faithful dog, a bull-terrier, watching it. Around were the marks of a fierce struggle; Mr. Copeman having been an athletic, young, and resolute man: the throat was severed from ear to ear, and the face cut and bruised; the deceased's pockets had been turned inside out, and silver was found on the road. The poor dog had evidently fought desperately with his master's assailants. The foot-prints in the soil showed that the murderers wore "spiked" boots, such as navigators use; and it is conjectured that they were three in number. Three men are in custody on suspicion. Mr. Copeman had been to Kirton fair on the Saturday.

THERE HAS BEEN A MURDER at Castletown, near Heywood, in Lancashire. James Duckworth, a labourer, was assailed at night on the carriage-drive of Mr. Kay's mansion, and was so beaten with a cart-leg (the thick piece of wood which is used to support the shaft), that he died next morning. A groom who came up heard the blows, and the noise made by the closing of a gate through which the murderers fled. Three working men are in custody on very strong suspicion. The motive for the crime is not evident.

MR. ROWLAND HILL AND THE POST-OFFICE.—It is understood that the unrestricted control of the money-order department of the post-office throughout the kingdom has been placed in the hands of Mr. Rowland Hill by the Postmaster-General, with a view to its improvement and extension. No step could have been adopted in connexion with this branch of the Government service more calculated to afford satisfaction to the public, while at the same time it furnishes a good precedent, and in England a most rare one, in allowing freedom of action to a reformer, master of his subject, instead of permitting his plans to be marred by official pedants, and then complaining of delays or of imperfections.—*Times.*

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Play Grammar. By Miss Corner—Stories of the Elements—Expository Lectures on the 2nd Psalm. By Peter Mearns, Coldstream—The Service of Song in the House of the Lord. By Thos. Binney—Principles of Nature and her Divine Revelations. By A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant. 2 vols.—A Christmas-box for the Sons and Daughters of Temperance. By T. S. Arthur—The Jewish Exile. By J. Kennedy, A.M., Stepney—Ventilation Illustrated: a Tract for the Schools of Rich and Poor—Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, and Holland. By J. S. Buckingham—The Text-Book, or Sanctuary Remembrancer for 1848—Barnes on Isaiah. 2 vols.—Aerial Navigation; containing a Description of a proposed Flying Machine, on a New Principle. By Dædalus Britannicus—The Christian in Palestine. Parts 13 to 20—Koecker's Essay on the Diseases of the Jaw—The Doctrinal Puritans: Solitude improved by Divine Meditation. By N. Ranew—Am I a Christian, and How can I Know it?—The Pocket Book Almanack for 1848—The Tract Society Penny Almanack for 1848—Dawn of Modern Civilization—The Christian Almanack for 1848—Harmony of the Gospels—A Book of Stories for Young Persons. By Mary Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, &c.—History of the Hebrew Monarchy—Honour; or the Story of the Brave Caspar and the Fair Annerl. By Clemens Brentano. From the German.

LITERATURE.

On the Suppression of Mendicancy in the Metropolis Speech of JOHN FREDERICK STANFORD, Esq., M.A. F.R.S. (of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn Barrister-at-Law), delivered at the St. Mary-le-bone Vestry, on Saturday, the 9th of October, 1847. London: John Pitheram, 94, High Holborn.

THERE can be no doubt respecting the great prevalence of mendicancy, or the vast amount of imposition practised in connexion with it. The *cure* is more questionable. Mr Stanford is a bold advocate for the application of existing laws against it, and of fresh legislation in the case of their proved insufficiency. We are very jealous of government interference with such things, and therefore think the pamphlet before us is more likely to be useful through its *facts* than its suggestion—civil remedies. If people were more conversant with the tricks of beggars, they would be less disposed to heed them. But after all, the most approved science often fails before the dictates of humanity. Mr. Stanford has recourse not only to the *State*, but the *Church*, recommending the charitable to make the parochial clergy their almoners. No doubt they have opportunities which few possess of dispensing bounty to the needy, but we know too much of the partiality of their law to advise dissenters to employ them in this capacity. There are exceptions, and admirable ones, but "we speak what we know, and testify what we have seen."

The Use and Capacity of Confederate Clubs; a Lecture delivered at the Dr. Doyle Confederate Club, Dublin. By CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY. Printed for the Irish Confederation.

WE do not discuss, of course, the question of the repeal of the union, to which this tract is devoted, but merely say that it contains some vigorous thought and wise suggestions which are appropriate to any public movement.

Solitude Improved by Divine Meditation. By NATHANIEL RAHEW. A.D. 1670. Religious Tract Society.

BELONGING to the series of reprints of Divines in the seventeenth century, this treatise is worthy of its companions.

The Text Book; or, Sanctuary Remembrancer, for the year 1848. London: Partridge and Oakey.

THIS book is designed to help the habit of taking notes of sermons, a page being devoted to each. We humbly imagine that more space is requisite for a record likely to be of such advantage.

The Bible Almanack and Protestant Reformers' Calendar, for the year 1848. Edited by the Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, M.A. London: Partridge and Oakey.

THE particular features of this Almanack are, that it is devoted to the illustration of Protestant matters, and contains daily texts, generally embodying some Eastern custom, or peculiarity of expression, which is explained. These features, along with its general excellence as an almanack, will doubtless secure for it a large circulation.

"Little Emma;" A brief Memoir of the Third Daughter of the Rev. W. Spencer, of Devonport. By HER FATHER. Devonport: J. Heydon. London: J. A. Starling, Islington.

AN interesting account of the course and early death of a child who appears to have united many qualities to make death both a loss and a gain. It will doubtless take its place with the numerous histories of youthful piety with which our children are so highly favoured.

Honor; or, The Story of the brave Caspar and the Fair Annerl. By CLEMENS BRENTANO. London: J. Chapman.

THIS is another of the translations from the German by which Mr. Chapman has contributed to the pleasure and instruction of English readers. It is a most touching tale, and though not faultless, with a good moral.

The Dawn of Modern Civilization; or, Sketches of the Social Condition of Europe, from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century. Religious Tract Society.

ONE of the "Monthly Series," and doing credit to the literary as well as religious character of the society which issues it.

A Harmony of the Four Gospels, in the Authorized Version. By EDWARD ROBINSON, D.D. LL.D., author of Biblical Researches in Palestine, &c. With Explanatory Notes and References to Parallel and Illustrative Passages. Religious Tract Society.

THIS work "is based upon, and has almost entirely followed, Dr. Robinson's Harmony of the Greek Gospels," which assigns to our Lord's ministry four passovers, and with "some new views, and also some new illustrations of old views," has the advantage of having been written under the impressions left by a personal inspection of most of the scenes of the Gospel history." The work has a decided and considerable value for the Biblical student, and we cordially recommend its study.

Important Truths in Simple Verse. Second thousand. Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.

WE like this little volume. It is sensible and unaffected, and is just a book to make children's eyes brighter, and their hearts better.

The History of Independency. By the Rev. J. FLETCHER. Vol. II. London: Snow, Paternoster-row.

WE have already expressed our opinion of the first volume of this work. We believe it to be a treatise much needed, and to be executed with talent and spirit. This second part is divided into the following chapters:—Chap. I. Progress of Religious Freedom before the Revival of Independency. II. Causes connected with the Revival of Independency in England. III. The early Independents; or, the Brownists and Barrowists. IV. John Penry, and the Welsh Independents. V. The Independents in Exile. VI. The Independents, and James the First. VII. John Robinson, the Father of the Modern Independents.

GLEANINGS.

"Jews," remarks the *Jewish Chronicle*, "have such an aversion to proselytism of any sort, or to *attacking* the Christian religion, as hardly to listen to any lecturer against Christianity. In fact, we do not remember that ever such a man as a lecturer against Christianity existed among us."

According to the *Tipperary Free Press*, the presidents and vice-presidents of the Queen's three colleges building in Ireland, have already each received a year's salary—£800 and £500—while the main walls of the intended edifices are not yet raised!

The Crown will receive between £70,000 and £80,000 from the estate of Mrs. Louisa Sarel, late of Grove-house, Enfield, who died on the 7th September, having made her will in June, but without disposing of her personal estate, there being no relations to claim it.

The *Sheffield Iris* announces, that, as they promised, the two Irish members are dead—to any legislative uses:—

"And so we may bury in one grave with *one* knell,
O'Connor himself, and the son of O'Connell!"

In the report by the chaplain of the Aberdeen prisons it is stated:—As usual, drunkenness far exceeds all other causes of crime put together.

EARLY SHOP SHUTTING.—The streets of Glasgow now present quite a different appearance a few minutes past eight o'clock from what they did a twelvemonth ago. The principal streets are as quiet, as far as business is concerned, as if it was midnight. The movement presents all the appearance of being eminently successful.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

A patent has been taken out in America for dispensing with sewing in the manufacture of shirts, collars, and linen articles. The pieces are fastened together by indissoluble glue.

Large quantities of champagne, excellent quality, have been made from the grapes grown near Cincinnati, United States.

Such is the activity in preparing cannon for the guard-ships and coast batteries, that there are more men employed at Woolwich now than during the heat of the war in 1814.

The following is a copy of a circular left for distribution among the congregations on Christmas-day last, in the parish of Islington. It is bad enough; yet is it worse than advertising magazines, newspapers, and pictures from the pulpit?—"To Widows and Spinsters desirous of participating in, and of adding to, the comforts of domestic happiness.—A Protestant Dissenting widower, forty years of age, with a family, in a respectable business in London, wishes to unite himself for life with a cheerful, well informed, Protestant Dissenting lady, suited to his age and circumstances. Any lady answering the above description shall have immediate attention, by addressing a letter, stating full particulars of age, person, circumstances, &c., &c., to ——."

The following epitaph appears on a tombstone in the parish church of Luton, Bedfordshire:—

Here lieth the
Body of Daniel Knight,
Who all my Life-time lived in Spite.
Base flatterers sought me to undoe,
and made me Sign what was not true.
Reader, take care whenere you venture
to trust A Canting false Dessenter,
who died June 11th, in the Sixty First
year of his Age, 1756.

The *Chicago Journal*, U.S., estimated the quantity of wheat received at that place before the 29th of November, at 1,000,000 bushels.

"Were half the power that keeps the world in terror—
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts—
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals and forts.
The warrior's name would be a name abhorred,
And every nation, that should lift again
Its hand against its brother—on its forehead
Would wear, for evermore, the curse of Cain."

LONGFELLOW.

The *North of Scotland Gazette* states, that some of the Highland proprietors are exerting themselves in a most praiseworthy manner, in finding employment for the poor in trenching and draining their estates.

A correspondent of the *Cheltenham Journal* states that in Ireland there is a vulgar notion strongly impressed on the minds of the peasantry, that Latin is the only language which the devil does not understand.

The Yorkshire papers state that Prince Albert has been graciously pleased to accept a fat pig, the best of bacon, real York, a present from the Leeds Association for the Improvement of Pigs and Poultry.

The Chinese are becoming more polite; the term usually translated "barbarians," has been dropped (when the British are spoken of,) by all the mandarins round Canton, except the chief magistrate of the district in which Whampoa is situated.

NOT NINETY LEFT.—The *Charleston Mercury* states that of the South Carolina regiment, which left the United States nine months ago, numbering nearly 1,100 men, but between 80 and 90 were left to enter the city of Mexico.

DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH CONVENTS.—The houses of religious communities are much more numerous at Paris than is believed, especially those of women. Of what occurs therein, in macerations, and mortifications of all kinds, the following fact, hardly credible in the century in which we now are, may give an idea. On Tuesday Dr. B—— was invited to visit one of these convents of cloistered women, to prescribe for one of the nuns. On his arrival at the convent he was introduced to the cell in which the sick person on whose behalf he had been called in, was lying in bed. He questioned her about her sickness, and on the symptoms which she felt. The sick person answered in a weak voice that nothing was the matter with her, but her features showed pain, and soon after her strength gave way and she fainted. The doctor hastened to unfasten her dress, and partially opened it in the endeavour to restore her consciousness; but judge of the surprise he then felt on seeing a crucifix placed on the breast of the nun, with spikes, which entered the flesh. He immediately removed this instrument of torture, but the nun, on recovering from her fainting fit, put her hand to her breast, and perceiving that her crucifix had disappeared, demanded it with loud cries, and repeating that she could not allow it to be taken from her, for that she bore it in fulfilment of a vow and of an act of penitence imposed on her by her confessor. But the doctor, employing his authority, declared that he would oppose the continuation of such maceration by all the means in his power. The sick nun had not only the breast torn and full of holes from the points with which the crucifix was covered, but her back presented traces of similar injuries. It appears, in fact, that the unhappy woman, thinking to conform with more zeal to the injunctions of her spiritual director, and to make more complete her penitence, took the precaution, every evening, of placing the crucifix between her two shoulders, and thus to lie on the back, notwithstanding the horrible pain which she must have endured. Dr. B——, on leaving the convent, took the crucifix with him.—*Constitutionnel.*

CHLOROFORM AND ETHER.—The advantages which chloroform possesses over ether are—1. The smaller quantity required; thus rendering it more portable. Half a drachm or a drachm of chloroform will almost always succeed in producing perfect narcotism. 2. The absence of the stage of excitement or stimulation, which almost invariably attends ether, and sometimes to an inconvenient extent. 3. The greater rapidity and certainty with which the patient is brought under its influence. 4. The more complete and longer-continued state of perfect insensibility produced. 5. Chloroform does not leave any disagreeable odour about the breath or clothes of either patient or operator; in fact, chloroform has a very pleasant fruit-like, though transient smell. 6. No headache or other unpleasant effects are left behind. Dr. Protheroe Smith in the *Lancet*. [The medical journals contain several accounts of the successful use of chloroform.]

A VISIT TO A KENNEL OF BLOOD-HOUNDS, KEPT FOR THE PURPOSE OF HUNTING SLAVES.—"When I was travelling through the southern portion of the United States, I remained for a few days at Columbia, South Carolina, the seat of the state legislature. One evening, I was much surprised to see a great number of men on horseback, accompanied by dogs. Upon inquiring who they were, I was informed that they were negro-hunters, whose horrible business consisted in tracking and catching runaway slaves. They came into the yard attached to the boarding-house at which I was stopping. When they had kennelled their dogs, and were about to feed them, I felt a curiosity to go out and see them. The dogs were of a species between the blood-hound and fox-hound, and were ferocious, gaunt, and savage-looking animals. Their masters fed them exclusively on Indian corn-bread. This kind of food, they told me, made the dogs eager and lively for their business. It is the practice, when these wretches come to a town, for any white person, who has lost slaves, to go to the 'nigger-catchers,' as they term them, and, as nearly as they can, to put them on the track; of course giving a sufficient remuneration for their trouble. Even in this slave-holding community, such is the odium and contempt with which these creatures are regarded, that none but the very scum of society can be found to pursue so inhuman an occupation."—*Testimony of a respectable English Traveller.*

INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE IN INDIA.—My wife and I were sitting, after tea, playing at backgammon, and enjoying the cool breeze that came through the open venetians, when suddenly it began to rain. In an instant the room swarmed with insects of all sorts. There was the beautiful large green mantis; and as we were watching his almost human motions, a grasshopper and a large brown cricket flew against my face, while a great cockroach, full three inches long, came on my wife's neck, and began humming about her head and face, and dress; the flying ant, which emits a most nauseous effluvia; and the flying bug, black, and about the size of an English one, which, if you crush him, will make your fingers smell most dreadfully for many hours;—and with these our clothes were covered, and we were obliged to keep brushing them away from our faces, but with very gentle handling; and then came two or three hornets, which sent Mrs. Acland to bed to get under the mosquito curtains, where none of these horrid creatures can get at her. I sat up trying to read, but buzz came a mosquito on the side of my face, up went my hand a tremendous slap on the cheek to kill the tormentor, and buzz he went on again. Then I felt something big burying itself in my hair, and then came buzz on the other side, and then all around. Presently, with a loud hum, a great rhinoceros beetle dashed into my face. I now began to take some of the animals out of my hair; and the first that I touched was a flying bug; the stench was dreadful. I rushed out of the room, brushing the horrible creatures from my hair with both hands. I nearly fell over a toad, on which I trod, and reached my bed-room to find eighteen or twenty great toads, crouching in different parts of the room, and five large bats whirling round and round the bed. Having washed my hands in *eau de Cologne*, I quickly undressed and fell asleep. In the course of the night a a troop of jackalls surrounded the house, and by their frightful yells soon drove away all idea of rest; and then about four o'clock, as we were just dozing off again, comes the roll of the drum and the loud voice of the trumpet, the tramp of the soldiers, the firing and all the bustle of the parade; and as soon as that is over, comes the changing guard, and the "*shoulder harrms*," and the "*quick marrch*," near our house, and so we got up. Then comes the bath, the greatest luxury of the day (the water just cooler than the air), into which I get with a book, lie there an hour reading, get out, and partly dress, and then admit my man to wash my feet in cold water, and to shampoo me and brush my hair, whilst another brings me a cup of delicious coffee, or a glass of sherbet; and then breakfast, with an enormous fan swinging to and fro over our heads: and then the heat and the discomfort, and the languor till five o'clock, agreeably diversified only by a bottle of beer cooled with saltpetre and water; and then a drive, and tea, and mosquitoes again, and so on.—*Popular Account of the Manners and Customs of India.*

TERRIBLE ADVENTURE IN THE PRAIRIES.—Quoting a contemporary of the Far West, the *St. Louis Æra* describes a terrible adventure in the Prairies. "The *Hanibal Gazette* says, that young Houston, one of the Marion volunteers, was lost on the way from Santa Fé, in a singular manner. We are told that when a hunter rides into a herd of buffaloes, it is often the case that they become frightened, and the whole mass starts with furious speed for the mountains, and there is no way to get out but to keep the same speed, and work your way gradually from among them; to halt would be certain death, as the mass would pass over and crush you; and hunters are often carried seven and ten miles before they can disentangle themselves from the headlong herd. In this way Mr. Houston disappeared. When last seen, he was flying over the plain, endeavouring to make his way out of a drove of several thousand, and has not been heard of since."

SOMETHING LIKE A PASSPORT.—The *Courrier de Marseilles* gives the following description of a passport exhibited at its office by a traveller just arrived from Italy:—"The passport, thanks to many additions, is six feet and a half in length. Its weight, owing to the seals and binding, exceeds thirteen ounces; the signatures and stamps with which it is covered are seventy-three in number; and the whole cost of the passport, during a journey of five months, amounts to 262 francs 50 cents." £10 10s.) The *Courrier* recommends the bearer to show that document in Paris, and to keep it carefully as a curious monument of the administrative history of Italy previously to its regeneration.

CHEAP POSTAGE ANSWERS WELL IN AMERICA.—The average annual income of the Post-office department in the United States, under the old charges, was 4,364,624 dollars. On the 1st of July, 1845, in consequence of the adoption of Rowland Hill's system on this side, a uniform but graduated rate (5 cents, or 2½d., under 200 miles, and 10 cents, or 5d., for a greater distance) was substituted. For the first year the reduction of receipts was 800,000 dollars, for the second year it was only 640,000 dollars, and for the current year, as far as can be judged from the returns up to the present time, it is likely to be as low as 40,000 dollars. It is now thought penny postage will be proposed. We hope *ocean* penny postage will then follow.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 18, at Highgate, the wife of THOMAS HENRY ROPER, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 19, at 32, Hanover-place, Kennington, Mrs. H. STEVENS, of a son.

Dec. 20, the wife of Mr. JOHN HOWATT, of Hackney-road, of a son.

Dec. 27, at Nelson-terrace, Stoke Newington, Mrs. J. SNOW, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 20, at the Independent Chapel, Winchester, by the pastor, Mr. W. Thorn, Mr. HASKELL, of Hursley, to Miss SEVIER, of the same place. This was the 214th wedding in the above-named place of worship.

Dec. 21, by special license, at Weston-park, Staffordshire, the seat of the Earl of Bradford, the Lord ALBERT CONYNGHAM, to AMELIA, eldest daughter of the Hon. Captain BRIDGEMAN, R.N.

Dec. 23, at Lake-street Chapel, Leighton, by Mr. E. Adey, minister, Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND to SARAH, daughter of Mr. James SANDARS, Leighton.

Dec. 23, at the Littlemoor Independent Chapel, by Mr. Thomas Atkin, minister of the place, Mr. SAMUEL SWINDELLS, of Hadfield, to Miss MARTHA OGLE, of Howard Town, Glossop.

Dec. 24, at Lake-street Chapel, Leighton, by Mr. E. Adey, minister, Mr. R. W. SIMMONS to JANE, daughter of Mr. W. LINNELL, Fenny Stratford.

DEATHS.

Dec. 20, at Clapham-park, aged 45, to the deep regret of a numerous circle of attached friends, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of George LONG, Esq. Her end was perfect peace.

Dec. 21, at Red-bank, Cheetham, aged 62, MARY, the wife of George HOLEHOUSE, Esq., senior deacon of Richmond Chapel.

Dec. 21, at the house of her brother, J. Yates, Esq., Rock Cottage, New Mills, MARY YATES, aged 52, for many years a consistent and useful member of the Congregational Church at New Mills.

Dec. 22, aged 20, MARTHA BULT MEREDITH, third daughter of John Meredith, Esq., Lambeth-road.

Dec. 23, at his residence, in St. Stephen's-street, Salford, aged 55, Mr. JOHN HILL, honorary choir leader of Richmond Chapel, Manchester, and brother of Mr. James Hill, of Clapham, minister.

Dec. 23, aged 76, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Britain-street, Portsea, an old and respected inhabitant of that borough, well known for his meekness, his unassuming manners, and generosity of disposition.

Dec. 23, in her 9th year, ELIZABETH LUCY, second daughter of Mr. J. TUNSTALL, minister of St. Mary's Cemetery, Kirkdale, Liverpool.

Dec. 25, of inflammation of the bowels, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. ROBERT CROSS, for more than forty years an exemplary and devoted deacon of the Independent Chapel, Mere, Wilts. His end was peace.

Dec. 25, at Stamford-hill, in the 51st year of her age, EMILY, the wife of Robert HANBURY, Esq.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, December 24.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Rochdale.

St. Alban's Church, Pontypool.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

JOHNSTON, ALICE, Liverpool, tailor.

MABBOTT, JOSEPH, Gravesend, printer.

BANKRUPTS.

ABRAM, RICHARD, Liverpool, wine merchant, January 4 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Skilbeck and Co., 19, Southampton-buildings, London; and Mr. C. Thompson, Liverpool.

AMBROSE, ROBERT, Plymouth, builder, January 13, February 8: solicitors, Messrs. Edmonds and Son, Plymouth; Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Clowes and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple, London.

BAILEY, THOMAS, Croydon, builder, December 31, February 10: solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Gosling, Gray's-inn-square.

BARTON, WILLIAM ROBERT (otherwise Robert Barton), 2, Davies-street, Oxford-street, oil and colour man, January 4, February 4: solicitor, Mr. T. Loughborough, 23, Austin-friars.

BERRIDGE, THOMAS, Manchester, dealer in cigars, January 7 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. G. Hadfield, Manchester.

BLAIN, WILLIAM, Liverpool, corn merchant, January 5, February 2: solicitors, Messrs. Sharp and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Lowndes and Co., Liverpool.

BURR, GEORGE, East Farleigh, Kent, market gardener, January 4, February 4: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Andrews, 5, White Hart-court, Lombard-street.

BURR, WILLIAM, Colham-green, Hillingdon, miller, January 4, February 4: solicitor, Mr. Davis, Blackfriars-road.

CARDING, WALTER, Liverpool, tavern keeper, January 3 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London; and Messrs. Brabner and Haigh, Liverpool.

CARR, WILLIAM, 151, Bishopsgate-street Without, cheesemonger, January 3, February 7: solicitors, Messrs. Martin and Co., Mincing-lane.

COOKE, JOHN, Ross, Herefordshire, skinner, January 11, February 15: solicitors, Messrs. Brittan and Sons, Bristol; and Mr. T. R. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

CORRICK, ALEXANDER SPEERS, Bristol, mahogany merchant, January 7, February 4: solicitors, Mr. W. H. Lammin, 5, John-street, Adelphi, London; and Mr. H. Brittan, Bristol.

CRANKSHAW, WILLIAM, Preston, cotton spinner, January 5 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Winstanley and Charnley, Preston; and Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London.

DAVIES, JONATHAN, Brynmawr, victualler, January 6, February 3: solicitors, Messrs. Blower and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. J. J. Leman, Bristol.

EVANS, ANNE, Raglan, victualler, January 7, February 4: solicitors, Mr. George, Monmouth; and Messrs. Bevan, Bristol.

GOMERSALL, JOSEPH, late of Gomersal, but now of Cleckheaton, corn miller, January 4 and 25: solicitors, Mr. Flower, Bread-street, London; Messrs. Carr, Gomersal; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

HARRISON, ANTHONY, Durham, alkali manufacturer, January 11, February 11: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Hill, 10, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. H. Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HENSHALL, WILLIAM, Prestbury, mineral miller, January 7 and 31: solicitors, Mr. Hale, Manchester; and Messrs. Tatham and Proctor, 10, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, London.

HOOD, ROBERT, Haughley, Suffolk, brewer, January 4, February 1: solicitors, Mr. T. Kirk, 10, Symond's-inn; and Mr. Goldsworthy, Ipswich.

MORGAN, GODFREY, Warminster, maltster, January 8, February 12: solicitor, Mr. C. Berkeley, 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

OWEN, ALBERT PHILIP, Aylesbury, surgeon, January 10, February 14: solicitor, Mr. Branscomb, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street; and Mr. Benson, Aylesbury.

PASLEY, JAMES, 52, Cannon-street, St. George's-in-the-East, ship-owner, December 30, February 3: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Great Tower-street.

PEAKE, FREDERICK, Honiton, draper, January 11, February 2: solicitors, Messrs. Townsend and Stamp, Honiton; Mr. J. Daw, Exeter; and Messrs. Robinson and Barlow, 26, Essex-street, Strand, London.

PEYMAN, THOMAS, Abingdon, builder, January 8, February 10: solicitors, Messrs. Helder, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Cambridge, boot and shoe maker, January 8, February 5: solicitor, Mr. Thorndike, 11, Staple-inn.

PHILPS, RICHARD WIX, Dorking, fellmonger and woolstapler, January 5, February 2: solicitor, Mr. Morphett, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

ROBINS, RICHARD JOHN SALTREN, Tavistock, attorney, January 11, February 2: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Keddell and Co., 34, Lime-street, London.

SANDILANDS, WILLIAM, 14, South Lambeth, and 27, Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth, pianoforte key-maker, December 29, February 2: solicitor, Mr. Tripp, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

SEARLE, HENRY, Oxford, tailor, January 6, February 5: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Frazer, 78, Dean-street, Soho.

SHERWOOD, WILLIAM, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, builder, January 4, February 4: solicitors, Messrs. Bromley and Aldridge, South-square, Gray's-inn.

SUTTON, CHARLES ROADS, Whittlesea, corn merchant, December 30, February 2: solicitors, Messrs. Pickering and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields.

THOMPSON, ELIZABETH, Salford, licensed victualler, January 4 and 26: solicitors, Mr. R. B. Cobbett, Manchester; and Mr. W. Spinks, 39, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London.

WALKER, WILLIAM, Birmingham, hosier, January 5, and 27: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, London; and Messrs. Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BURNET, JOHN, Edinburgh, straw-hat manufacturer, December 30, January 30.

CALDWELL, DAVID, and CALDWELL, JOHN, Lanarkshire, slaters, December 28, January 18.

COWAN, CHARLES, Kilmarnock, ale merchant, December 29, January 19.

DAVIDSON and MUNRO, Glasgow, coffee merchants, December 30, January 24.

FARQUHAR, JOHN, and Co., Glasgow, iron founders, December 28, January 18.

FISHER, JAMES, and SON, Glasgow, drapers, December 25, January 15.

JAAP, JOHN, Paisley, leather merchant, December 30, January 20.

MACFARLANE, DAVID, and CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, dyers, December 30, January 20.

MACKIE, WILLIAM, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, innkeeper, December 29, January 19.

RIDDELL, WILLIAM, and WATSON, JOHN, Glasgow, bed cover manufacturers, December 30, January 21.

ROBERTSON, DUNCAN, Edinburgh, spirit dealer, December 28, January 18.

STEUART, CHARLES, Glasgow, dyer, December 30, January 20.

WATERSTON, JAMES, Paisley, oil merchant, December 29, January 19.

DIVIDENDS.

James Laby, and Thomas James Laby, Barking, Essex, coal merchants, first div. of 10s.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 1, and two following Saturdays—Charles Vyse, 30, Ludgate-street, straw bonnet maker, first div. of 2s. 9d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 1, and two following Saturdays—Richard Williams Gardiner, Hereford, cattle dealer, first div. of 2s. 9d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—William Pearce, late of Tonbridge, Kent, grocer, first div. of 5s. 10d; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 1, and two following Saturdays—Robert Haycock, Cambridge, chemist, first div. of 4s.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 1, and two following Saturdays—Thomas Hutchins Pindar, Southampton, Cheltenham, and Gloucester, tailor, first div. of 8s.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 1, and two following Saturdays—William Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, first and final div. of 1s. 3½d; at Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Joseph Hall, Carlisle, innkeeper, third and final div. of 2s.; at Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Independent Chapel, Coleford, Gloucestershire.

BANKRUPTS.

CHATTO, THOMAS, Morpeth, linen draper, January 13, February 10: solicitors, Mr. W. Woodman, Morpeth; and Messrs. Crosby and Compton, 3, Church-court, Old Jewry.

EVANS, EDWARD, Wrexham, shopkeeper, January 14, February 4: solicitors, Mr. Hughes, Wrexham; and Messrs. Evans and Sons, Liverpool.

FENTON, THOMAS JOSHUA, Falcon-square, wine merchant, January 7, February 10: solicitor, Mr. Drake, Bouverie-street.

HAYWARD, ROBERT, Portsea, brewer, January 7, February 8: solicitors, Mr. A. M'Arthur Low, 65, Chancery-lane; and Mr. J. H. Paffard, Portsea.

LEE, WILLIAM, Wooburn-green, Buckinghamshire, fruiterer, January 7, February 11: solicitor, Mr. George Smith, Golden-square.

MALING, JOHN SMITH, Scarborough, joiner, January 6, February 10: solicitors, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Gray's-inn; and Mr. Cronhelm, Leeds.

MILTON, SUSSANNAH, High-street, Hounslow, clothier, January 6, February 10: solicitors, Messrs. Jenkinson and Co., Lombard-street.

NORRIS, EDWARD, late of Manchester, commission agent, January 8 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., 1, Bedford-row; and Mr. P. Catterall, Preston.

NORTON, CHARLES, Ellesmere, Shropshire, miller, January 11, February 22: solicitors, Mr. W. K. Tyrer, Liverpool; and Mr. T. R. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

SHORTER, RICHARD MILLER, 34, Camomile-street, corn dealer, January 6, February 10: solicitor, Mr. Randall, Tokenhouse-yard.

SNOW, EDWARD, Nottingham, draper, January 7, February 11: solicitor, Mr. J. Bowley, Nottingham.

TOWNSHEND, WILLIAM JAMES, 27, Wellclose-square, cork manufacturer, January 3, February 14: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, 14, Old Jewry-chambers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANDERSON, JOHN. Edinburgh, tailor, Jan. 3, 25.

FORREST, GEORGE, Lanark, brewer, January 4, 25.

LAING, SAMUEL, Esq., Edinburgh, manufacturer of kelp, January 3, 31.

MACDIARMID, JAMES ROBERTSON, Glasgow, commission merchant, December 31, January 21.

MACKENZIE, JOHN, late of the [Lewes, sheriff substitute, January 5 and 26.

MACKENZIE, DANIEL, jun., Glasgow, merchant, January 5 and 26.

MARTIN, THOMAS, late of Kilsyth, manufacturer, January 4 and 25.

MERCER, ANDREW, sen., and MERCER, ANDREW, jun., Edinburgh and Glasgow, merchants, January 5, February 2.

PORTEOUS, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, spirit dealer, December 31, January 28.

ROWAN, WILLIAM HOOD, and ROWAN, STEPHEN, Glasgow, shipbuilders, December 31, January 21.

ROBERTSON, DONALD, Perth, vintner, January 3, February 7.

SLOAN, JAMES, and SAMPSON, ROBERT FAULDS, Glasgow, merchants, January 4 and 25.

TOD, HUGH, and HILL, HENRY DAVID, Edinburgh, bankers, January 5, 27.

DIVIDENDS.

Edward Hilton, and Nathaniel Walsh, Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper makers, second div. of ¾d., and a first and second div. of 6d. and 11-32ds of a penny, on new proofs; a third div. of 15-16ths of a penny, and a first, second, and third div. of 1s. 10d. and 15-16ths of a penny, on new proofs; at 45, George-street, Manchester, January 4, and any subsequent Tuesday—William Townley, Blackburn, cotton spinner, second div. of 6s. 3d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, January 4, and any subsequent Tuesday—William Heap, John Roberts, and William Roberts, Padiham, Lancashire, cotton spinners, a div. of 20s.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, January 4, and any subsequent Tuesday—Richard Rymer, Manchester, hotel keeper, div. of 4s.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, January 4, and any subsequent Tuesday—John Davies, Liverpool, slater, first div. of 10d.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—George Roberts, Mold, Flintshire, tailor, first div. of 2s. 3d.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—John Mozley Stark, Gainsborough, bookseller, second div. of 4d., and first div. of 5s. 6d., on new proofs; at 4, Quay-street, Parliament-street, Kingston-upon-Hull, any Tuesday—Benjamin Osborne, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturer, first div. of 11s. 3d. and 1-20th of a penny; at 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Thursday—James Gray, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 3s. 11d.; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—William Tench, Winlayton, Durham, first div. of 1s.; at the Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, January 1, and any subsequent Saturday—George Prentice, Tollesbury, Essex, fishmonger, first div. of 20s.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, London, January 1, and two following Saturdays—John Stevens, Abchurch-lane, merchant, sixth div. of 2d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 1, and two following Saturdays—Robert Horn, Elvet-bridge, Durham, publican, first div. of 1s.; at the Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, January 1, and any subsequent Saturday—William Isaac Barker, Sunderland, auctioneer, first div. on new proofs only of 4d.; at the Royal Arcade Newcastle-upon-Tyne, January 1, and any subsequent Saturday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Account....	86⅛	86⅜	86¼	—	84⅞	85⅜
3 per cents Reduced..	84⅝	84¾	84⅝	—	85⅛	85¼
New 3½ per cent.....	86⅛	86⅜	86⅜	—	86¼	86⅜
Long Annuities	8⅝	8⅝	8½	—	8½	8⅝
Bank Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	186½
India Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills.	11 p	9 p	12 p	—	10 p	9 p
India Bonds	12 dis	—	5 dis	—	—	2 dis

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	87	Mexican	17
Brazilian.....	83	Peruvian	34½
Buenos Ayres	37½	Portuguese 5 per cents..	81
Columbian.....	16	Ditto converted.....	20
Danish.....	79	Russian	107½
Dutch 2½ per cents.....	53	Spanish Active	20
Ditto 4 per cents	81	Ditto Passive.....	4⅝
French 3 per cents.....	77½	Ditto Deferred	17⅛

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	123	London & Croydon Trunk	—
Blackwall	5	London and Greenwich	—
Bristol and Exeter	61½	Lancashire and Yorkshire	73
Eastern Counties	15⅝	Midland Counties	109
Eastern Union	—	Ditto New Shares	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	47½	Manchester and Birming.	—
Great North of England..	223	Midland and Derby	83
Great Western	100	Norfolk	84½
Ditto Half	59	North British	26⅝
Ditto Fifths	23⅞	South Eastern and Dover	26
London & North-Western.	153	South Western	55
Ditto Quarter Shares	29	York and Newcastle	33
London and Brighton	42	York and North Midland	75

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Dec. 27.

Fine English Wheat sold rather dearer this morning at first of the market, but inferior damp samples went off very slowly. Good Foreign was held firmly, and met a pretty fair sale at fully last week's prices. The demand for Flour was rather limited, but the few sales made were on quite as high terms. Barley sold heavily, and 1s. to 2s. cheaper, having a large supply. In Malt but little doing. Beans and Peas were taken off more freely, and boiling Peas rather dearer. We have had a large arrival of Foreign Oats since this day se'nnight, but very few of our own growth, and as the navigation is stopped from the Continent by the frost, good heavy Corn sold more readily at full prices, but inferior sorts were very dull. Linseed Cakes readier sale. Cloverseed remains neglected. The current prices as under.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red.....	38	to 46	Peas, Hog	38	to 41
Fine	45	.. 51	Maple.....	40	.. 43
White	38	.. 41	Boilers.....	47	.. 50
Fine	45	.. 55	Beans, Ticks.....	31	.. 33
Flour, per sack (Town)	40	.. 45	Pigeon	40	.. 52
Barley	25	.. 33	Harrow	34	.. 40
Malting.....	31	.. 33	Oats, Feed.....	21	.. 24
Malt, Ordinary	63	.. 66	Fine	24	.. 28
Pale	52	.. 58	Poland.....	22	.. 27
Rye	30	.. 33	Potato	24	.. 26

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR DEC. 24.

	s.	d.
Wheat	52	2
Barley	30	7
Oats	21	7
Rye	34	4
Beans	41	6
Peas	48	2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d
Wheat	52	10
Barley	31	3
Oats	22	7
Rye	32	3
Beans	44	0
Peas.....	48	6

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 27.

Although the attendance of buyers was by no means large, the Beef trade ruled steady, and last week's prices were supported in every instance. At least two-thirds of the beasts were beneath the middle quality. There was a very moderate number of Sheep offering, and the quality of that description of stock was by no means first-rate. Prime old Downs, which were very scarce, moved off freely at the extreme rates paid on Monday last. Scarcely any Calves were in the market, and the Veal trade was firm, at full prices. Prime small Porkers moved off readily at extreme currencies. Other kinds of Pork were quite as dear. At the close of the market a good clearance was effected.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Veal.....3s.	8d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton.....	3 8 .. 5 4	Pork.....4	0 .. 5 2

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	1,643	1,650	66	250
Monday ..	2,337	13,840	30	210

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Dec. 27.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Middling do	4 2 .. 4 4	Mid. ditto	3 8 .. 4 0
Prime large	4 6 .. 4 8	Prime ditto	4 2 .. 4 6
Prime small	4 10 .. 5 0	Veal	3 8 .. 4 8
Large Pork	3 8 .. 4 6	Small Pork	4 8 .. 5 2

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Nothing of the slightest interest has transpired in the Seed trade since this day week, and quotations have undergone no change.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Since our last report we have experienced an improved inquiry for Irish Butter, and sales to a fair extent have been effected, shipped and for shipment. The transactions landed were of necessity limited, owing to the absence of arrivals and the small supply on hand. The appearances at the close of the market were healthy, and prices the turn in favour of sellers. There was a steady sale for foreign, and the best sorts advanced 2s. per cwt.——Bacon.—For singed sides the demand was slow and limited at a decline of 1s. per cwt. Of bale and tierce Middles, Hams, and Lard, we have nothing new to record. In Cheese business has been limited.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—There is a continued moderate inquiry for the better descriptions of Hops, which fully maintain the currency of last week.

WOOL, LEEDS, Dec. 23.—Very little business has been done in foreign wools this week, nor is any improvement looked for before the new year. We have no alteration to notice in British Wool during the present week; few sales have been made—prices remain the same.——Leicester, Dec. 24.—The price of fleece wools from the growers remains about the same, with rather more doing:—20s. to 22s. for ill-conditioned Ewey lots; and 24s., upwards, for the best.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Friday.—The great bulk of our staple—that is to say, the ordinary to middling quality of American—is the same in price as at the close of last week, and we may add, from the proceedings of yesterday and this morning, is firm, and steady at the quotations; the same can hardly be said for the better qualities. Cotton for the present has sunk to somewhere about its lowest point. 650 American have been taken for export. Sales to-day about 4,000 bales. 2,500 bags of Sea Island and stained will be offered by auction on Friday, the 7th January. Saturday, the 1st, will be observed as a close holiday.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—For present, as well as forward delivery, the demand is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 46s. 3d. to 46s. 6d.; and for delivery during the first three months of next year 44s. 9d. to 45s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow, the supply of which is by no means large for the time of year, is a slow sale, at 46s. 3d. to 47s. 9d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 8½d. per 8lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., —d. to 3d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3⅜d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4¼d. to 4⅜d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4¾d. to 5d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Polled Sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; Kent and Half-breds, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; Downs, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Dec. 24.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow	50s. to 72s.	Clover	70s. to 93s.
Straw	24s. .. 29s.		

COAL EXCHANGE, Dec. 24.

Hetton's, 24s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 24s. 6d.; Lambton's, 24s. 6d.; Hudson's Hartlepool, 24s. 0d.; West Hartley's, 21s. 0d. Ships arrived during the week, 237.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW FOR JANUARY

CONTAINS:

1. The Presbyterians of Ulster and the Regium Donum.
2. Duncan's Travels in Western Africa.
3. Greenleaf and Strauss—Credibility of the Evangelists.
4. James II. and the Protestant Bishops.
5. Ranke's History of Servia.
6. English Schools of Art.
7. Hutton's Five Years in the East.
8. The Crisis of Popular Education. &c. &c. &c.

"This organ of earnest and uncompromising Nonconformity retains its healthful and vigorous tone of independency. It has already 'done the state some service;' but events, which 'loom' not in the far distance, portend a yet more urgent demand for its agency. We shall always be glad to welcome a journal so adapted to our age and country."—*Manchester Times.*

Fifth Edition, price 2d., or 14s. per 100,

METHODISM AS IT IS. Reprinted from the *Eclectic Review.*

London: WARD and Co., Paternoster-row.

WILLIAM BENHAM, 56, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge (formerly AVERY BENHAM, and SONS), Established for more than Half a Century, solicits the attention of the public to his GENERAL STOCK of IRONMONGERY, which will be found, on inspection, to be equal in quality, and choiceness of selection, to any in the trade.

	s.	d.
Iron Fenders, for Dining-rooms, from	4	6
Ditto Bronzed, and fitted with standards	9	0
Rich scroll, ditto, with steel bar, and fitted with standards ..	12	6
Wrought Iron Kitchen Fenders.....	4	6
Fire-irons for Bed-rooms	1	9
Ditto for better rooms	4	0
Ditto handsome, with cut heads	6	6
Ditto, with elegant bronzed heads.....	10	6
Novelties in French Cornices, which entirely supersede all of British manufacture	10	6
Handsome japanned Gothic Tea-trays (set of three).....	16	6
Ditto in Papier Maché	25	0
Warranted Ivory-handle Table Knives, per dozen.....	10	0
Ditto ditto Dessert	9	0
Ditto, Carvers, per pair	4	0
Kitchen Knives and Forks, per dozen	7	0
Patent imperial silver-shape Dish Covers (the set of six)	25	0

Kitchen Furniture, at the lowest possible prices.

W. BENHAM'S NICKEL SILVER, the only real, lasting, and perfect substitute for sterling silver, possesses advantages over all other metals; requires but little cleaning; and, although in daily use for years, retains its colour and brilliancy. It may be put to any test, as it will resist the most powerful acids.

	Fiddle pattern.	Threaded pattern.	King's pattern.
Tea-spoons, per dozen	5s.	11s.	12s.
Dessert Spoons and Forks, ditto ...	10s.	21s.	25s.
Table ditto ditto	12s.	28s.	30s.
Gravy Spoons, each	3s.	6s.	7s.

TERMS CASH.

WILLIAM BENHAM, 56, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD (Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge).

MARKWICK'S PATENT CHEST PROTECTORS.—All persons, especially those with Weak Lungs, should wear these invaluable articles during the Winter, to prevent Cold upon the Chest.

RECOMMENDATION.

The patronage of the faculty is undoubtedly the greatest. The correct opinion of the profession is shown by the fact, that a single chemist sold, by retail, upwards of sixty pounds' worth during the last winter, entirely from the recommendations of purchasers to their friends. Perhaps a stronger proof of their value is, that even in the summer months those suffering from Chest Complaints have found so much benefit and comfort as to cause a demand beyond calculation.

A CHEST PROTECTOR FOR LADIES,

when Walking out in Cold Weather, and for Gentlemen either Walking or Travelling, will be introduced for the approaching season, and it is hoped they will be found in every respectable Hosier's in the kingdom.

MARKWICK'S PATENT POULTICE

should be in the house of every Family; it is one of the most valuable, as well as economical, articles ever introduced for the relief of suffering humanity.

MARKWICK'S PATENT PILINE SOCKS GLOVES, KNEE-CAPS, &c. &c., for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TIC-DOULOUREUX, and other affections, stand unrivalled for their efficacy.

These materials are patronised by the Profession, and by the Government and East India Company's Medical Boards.

Sold by all respectable Chemists in Town or Country, and Wholesale by the Epithem Company, 32, King William-street, City, London. Just published, price 2s. 6d.,

ON THE SKIN, and the USES of the NEW EPITHEMS, Illustrated by Cases. By ALFRED MARKWICK, Surgeon to the Western German Dispensary, &c.—To be had as above.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTRIFICE. Patronised by the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe.

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue in preserving and beautifying the TEETH and strengthening the GUMS. It eradicates tartar from the Teeth, and thus lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Being an anti-scorbutic, the gums also share in its corrective powers; scurvy is eradicated from them, and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLANDS' ALSANA EXTRACT, for immediately relieving the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum Boils, and Swelled Face, and which, by constantly using, prevents those maladies. In the anguish of excruciating pain it affords instantaneous relief. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, and is under the sanction of the first physicians. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

CAUTION.—To protect the Public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners have directed the Proprietors' Name and Address, thus, "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN," to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is affixed on each article.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

MESSRS. A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shopkeepers, who, to compounds of their own manufacture, give the titles of "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto;" some under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government departments, with similar attempts at deception; while they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials (submitting fictitious names and addresses for the real), of the original preparations.

The only genuine "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," are "ROWLAND'S;" and the Wrapper of each bears the name of "Rowland's" preceding that of the article, with their signature at the foot, in Red Ink, thus—

"A. ROWLAND and SON."

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small). 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sunburns, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentrifice, for rendering the Teeth beautifully white, strengthening the Gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT, for relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gum boils, and swelled face. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

The especial patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the whole of the Royal Family, and of every Court of the civilized world, and the high esteem in which these preparations are universally held, together with numerous testimonials constantly received of their efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of their merits.

Sold by the Proprietors, at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

TO THE LADIES.

PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE is a safe and agreeable medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, hooping cough, cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation, &c., and may be given immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. For adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind, or obstructions in the digestive organs, this medicine will be found of infinite service. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1½d. Sold by Sanger, 150 Oxford-street; March, High Holborn; Gifford and Linder, Strand; Henderbourck, Hackney; Clapton, ditto; Miller, Pitfield-street, Hoxton-Old-town; C. King, 34t Napier-street, Hoxton-New-town; Osborne, Bishopsgate-street-Tuck, Grove-street, Mile-end-road; Coward, High-street, Stepney. Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Elkington, Edgware-road; Vines, Aldersgate-street; Leare, Peckham; Wilmott; Borough; Kent, Blackfriars-road; Foster, Stoke Newington; Towerzy, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Shewdar, Cropley-street, New North-road; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, &c. &c. Sold by all the Patent Medicine houses and wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c., also by all Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON and BARKER," on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

COFFEE AS IN FRANCE.

IT is a FACT beyond dispute that in order to obtain really FINE COFFEE there must be a combination of the various kinds; and to produce strength and flavour certain proportions should be mixed, according to their different properties; thus it is we have become celebrated for our DELICIOUS COFFEE at 1s. 8d., which is the astonishment and delight of all who have tasted it, being the produce of Four Countries, selected and mixed by rule peculiar to our Establishment, in proportions not known to any other house.

From experiments we have made on the various kinds of Coffee, we have arrived at the fact that no one kind possesses strength and flavour. If we select a very strong Coffee it is wanting in flavour; by the same rule we find the finest and most flavorous are generally wanting in strength; and as they are usually sold each kind separately, quite regardless of their various properties, the consumer is unable to obtain really fine Coffee at any price. There is also another peculiar advantage we possess over other houses—our roasting apparatus being constructed on decidedly scientific principles, whereby the strong aromatic flavour of the Coffee is preserved, which in the ordinary process of roasting is entirely destroyed; and, as we are Coffee Roasters, we are enabled to keep a full supply fresh roasted continually, after the Parisian and Continental method.

The rapid and still increasing demand for this Coffee has caused great excitement in the trade; and several unprincipled houses have copied our papers, and profess to sell a similar article. We, therefore, think it right to CAUTION the Public, and to state that our superior mixture of Four Countries is a discovery of our own, and, therefore, the proportions are not known, nor can it be had at any other house, and that in future we shall distinguish it from all others as

SPARROW'S CONTINENTAL COFFEE, at 1s. 8d. per lb.

Packed in tins of all sizes, perfectly air-tight, for the country.

*** We have also strong and useful coffees, from 1s. to 1s. 4d.

TEAS of the TRUE OLD-FASHIONED KIND, as formerly imported by the East India Company, and with which the name of SPARROW has for many years been identified, at the following reduced scale of prices:—Strong and full-flavoured Congou, a most economical Tea for large consumers, 3s. 8d.: Sterling Congou, of superior strength and flavour, 4s.; Finest Congou, strongly recommended, 4s. 4d.; Fine Ripe Old Pekoe Souchong flavour, one of the finest specimens imported, 4s. 8d.; Strong Green, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Genuine Hyson, or Young Hyson, 5s.; the Finest Cowslip Hyson, or Young Hyson, very fragrant, 6s.; Strong Gunpowder, 5s. 4d. to 6s.: and the Finest Gunpowder, heavy pearl leaf, 7s.

NO BOHEA or INFERIOR TEAS KEPT. Orders, by post or otherwise, containing a remittance, or a respectable reference, will be dealt with in a way that will ensure recommendations.

The carts of this establishment deliver goods in all parts of town free of expense.

Tea Establishment, 95, High Holborn, adjoining Day and Martin's, leading through into 22, Dean-street.

HENRY SPARROW, Proprietor.

PATENT CANDLE and CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The literally largest as well as choicest assortment of PALMER'S MAGNUM and other CANDLESTICKS; Camphine, Argand, and Solar LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most *recherché* patterns, in ormolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, or papier mache, in existence, is at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's), where all the seasonable novelties are now selling at from 20 to 30 per cent. under any house with whom quality and style are considerations. Palmer's patent Candles (marked "Palmer") 8d. per lb., English's Camphine, in sealed cans, 5s. 0d. per gallon. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues with engravings sent (per post) free.

NOVELTY in FRENCH CORNICES, from 11s.—A most varied and beautiful assortment of these elegant PARISIAN NOVELTIES, which threaten entirely to supersede all of British manufacture, from 11s. and upwards, complete for any ordinary window (if inlaid with velvet of any colour about 15s. each extra), is now on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's).

Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street, London.—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, on a plan which preserves the flavor and highly nutritive qualities of the Cocoa Nut in their fullest extent, and effectually frees it from those grosser oily particles which has rendered the use of it objectionable with persons of weak digestion. The purity and general excellence of this preparation has already procured for it an extensive and increasing sale among the Homœopathic Public, and it is confidently recommended to all classes who desire an economical and palatable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea-tables.

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.—The very best TEAS that the Chinese have shipped to England for the space of three years have had the preference by DAKIN and CO., and have been the Teas supplied at "Number One."

The prices of Black Teas vary from 3s. to 5s. 4d.; of Green Teas, from 3s. 2d. to 7s. per pound. The prices of the most favourite sorts are as follows:—

BLACK TEAS, per pound.

Rough and strong Congou little Souchong flavour.. 3s. 6d.	An acceptable Tea to the public in general.
Very strong Congou, even black leaf ..... 4s. 0d.	A matured Tea, with plenty of strength and good flavour.
The finest Congou Tea, full Pekoe Souchong flavour 4s. 4d.	This Tea will give every satisfaction.
Choice Souchong, now only 4s. 6d.	This is an old-fashioned fine Tea, possessing strength, richness of flavour, and excellence of quality.

GREEN TEAS, per pound.

Good Hyson Tea ..... 4. 0d.	
Very fine Hyson, with strength and flavour ... 5s. 0d.	This Tea will give great satisfaction.
Superior Hyson, or Gunpowder, with fine flavour 6s. 0d.	Most desirable green Teas, and will be greatly approved of.

Now, all these Teas are the best of their class, and possess the three excellences that distinguish good Tea—namely, flavour, purity, and strength. Their flavour will please and delight the palate—their purity will refresh and exhilarate the spirits—and their strength will hold out to the second and even to the third cup. All who taste them are pleased with them—all who buy them, buy them with confidence—all who drink them, drink them with satisfaction—and all who purchase them, hasten to purchase them again and again. The best proof of which is to look now at "Number One," and to mark its rising and its growth; but three short years back and how little a thing it was. It was even as an acorn, planted by the wayside, and suffered to grow; whilst the passer-by beheld its progress, signified his assent to it, and daily felt a greater liking for it, until at length, even now, he feels it a pleasure, and he knows it to be to his advantage, to help it to take root, so that some day it may become a goodly tree amongst others in this great forest of a city. He recommends it to the notice of his friends, and they effect all the saving and the intermediate saving that can be effected by purchasing their Teas, at merchants' prices, from DAKIN and COMPANY'S, Tea Merchants, Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard.

No. 50, BOROUGH

(Near London-bridge).

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS have the honour to point out to their respected connexion throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, and the PUBLIC generally, those descriptions of TEA which, in their opinion, now offer THE BEST VALUE for general use.

The recent commercial emergency having forced upon the market an extensive supply, N. and W. are enabled to offer RIPE SOUCHONG CONGOU TEA at 3s. 9d. per lb., and STRONG PEKOE-FLAVOURED CONGOU at 3s. 11d. per lb.

They select from their GREEN TEAS, and recommend a TRUE HYSON at 4s. 3d. per lb., and GUNPOWDER, strong and fresh flavour, at 5s. per lb.

Newsom and Williams, following the practice of their predecessors for more than A CENTURY, do not limit their stock of tea to the useful and economical kinds, but take a pride and pleasure in submitting to their customers those rare and delicate descriptions which are suited to the wealthy, and will be appreciated by connoisseurs, and by those who have enjoyed the luxurious and costly TEAS known as "PRESENTS" in the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALES.

Purchasers of original packages, varying in weight from 14 lbs. to 84 lbs., receive the usual trade allowance of overweight.

TERMS—CASH.

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS, 50, BOROUGH (NEAR LONDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION).

TIME IS MONEY.—BENNETT'S best London WATCHES (warranted perfect timekeepers), 65, Cheapside: Large and choice stock of 4, 6, and 8 guinea levers, with all the latest improvements; elegant gold watches, 8, 10, 12, and 14 guineas. At BENNETT'S, manufacturing watchmaker to the Queen, and clockmaker to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Observe—the illuminated clock, 65, Cheapside. Where also ONE THOUSAND THERMOMETERS may be selected from, in Ivory, Boxwood, or Metal, from 1s. to 5s. each, for Gardening, Medical, and general purposes. Barometers of every kind, Wheel, Pediment, and Marine, at equally low prices. Every description made to order for chemical purposes. Office Shop Dials, of every size, £3, £4, and £5 each.

70, CORNHILL.

JOHN B. CROSS respectfully solicits from the Public an inspection of his STOCK of WATCHES, comprising every variety in modern use, of the best workmanship, and at the lowest remunerating prices. LADIES' ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES, with gold dials and jewelled in four holes, EIGHT GUINEAS; GENTLEMEN'S ditto, enamel dials, TEN GUINEAS; Youths' Silver Watches, Four Guineas; substantial and accurately going Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, Six Guineas.

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It is a strange anomaly in the practice and progress of medical science in this country, that amongst all the benevolent and noble institutions established for the alleviation of human misery, there exists but one devoted to the cure or amelioration of Diseases of the Skin. It is a truth well known to the members of the faculty, that the ravages of these stubborn and enduring plagues of human life are more extensive than those of any other known disorder, there being little short of half a million of patients annually seeking relief. If we turn our eyes to France, we shall find the importance of this subject fully recognised, and the exertions of men of science nobly countenanced and encouraged by the national funds. Referring to the Hospital of Saint Louis—a magnificent institution devoted to the cure of skin diseases, a clever surgeon of the present day writes thus:—"Since the grave has closed over the labours of Bateman, the culture of Diseases of the Skin in this country, as a distinct branch of medical science, has slept. Not so in France; successor after successor, each equally eminent with his precursor, has glided through the moving panorama of life, from the days of Lorry to our own, till Saint Louis Hospital has become no less deserving of fame than Saint Louis, the tutelary shade of that magnificent establishment."

Surely here is an example to this country which we are bound jealously to emulate. The writer feels that the importance and necessity of a similar establishment in England can never be too much insisted upon. The peculiar nature of the diseases in question, and the almost insurmountable difficulty of acquiring accurate knowledge as to their modes of treatment—connected with the immense numbers of the suffering parties—render this desideratum actually the greatest under which these islands at present labour, in a sanatory point of view. These diseases are so numerous and multiform in appearance and effect, and present such an infinite variety in diagnosis, that it is hopeless to expect any approach to specific remedies from the uncertain results of individual and scattered practice.

Notwithstanding the laudable endeavours of the various British authors who have written upon the subject—and the highest talent has not been wanting in this respect—still, of actual curative progress, little or nothing has been achieved; and this, plainly from the want of a theatre of action, where the operations and results of curative appliances might be ocularly tested, compared, and treasured up in the garner of experience. Hear Dr. Wilson on this subject:—"To become expert," says he, "in the diagnosis of these blemishes, and in curing such of them as are curable by our art, you must see them with your own eyes. Verbal descriptions of their changeful characters are of comparatively little service or interest. They are among the things that require to be 'oculis subjecta fidelibus.' Even pictured representations convey but an inadequate notion of the morbid appearances they are designed to pourtray. The lecturer on Skin Diseases should have patients before him to whose bodies he could point." The opinions of all practical men concur as to the soundness of these views. Writers may classify and sub-classify, and arrange under genera and species, as the late Dr. Willan and his pupil, Dr. Bateman, have done with consummate skill and unwearied industry; but wanting the means of reference to actual cases and personal observation and comparison, their efforts are thrown away, and the ravages of disease unabated.

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The Rev. Dr. VAUGHAN in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That this Meeting has learned, that the Rev. Dr. Campbell has consented to become the Editor of a Weekly Paper, to be entitled "The British Banner;" that this Paper will present a summary of intelligence, on all matters affecting the social, moral, and religious interests of the British people; that it is pledged to deal with all political questions in their relation, not to the interests of party, but to the great interest of the nation; that it is to be the honest and ceaseless antagonist of the open or concealed Romanism and Infidelity of the times; and the fair dealing and the faithful advocate of the great principles of Evangelical Nonconformity; and that these subjects are all to be so exhibited, as to render the "British Banner" a welcome messenger to Nonconformist families of all parties, and in all communions.

2. That, in the judgment of this Meeting, a Paper of the above description, conducted with the care and ability which we feel assured the Rev. Dr. Campbell will bring to his generous and responsible undertaking, promises to be pre-eminently advantageous to the interests of our common country, and of scriptural Christianity; and we, therefore, pledge ourselves to use our best influence to promote its circulation in our different connexions; and earnestly, but respectfully, urge our ministerial brethren generally, to further its diffusion by every means in their power.

(Signed)

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